THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Some Notes on a Trip to Szechuan

By Paul Nyhus

What America Thinks of the Sino-Russian Dispute!

China--*a la* Rodney Gilbert

The Iron Gates of Shanghai!

Democracy in the Orient

By Harvey R. Harris

Woman and Child Labor in Shanghai

By Feng Fu-an

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLIX No. 12.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1157

In accordance with instructions received from the Inspector General of Customs the public is hereby notified that Rule 1 of the former Import Tariff, providing, *inter alia*, for arbitration in cases of dispute regarding valuation of goods, etc., is abolished and a new rule is promulgated in which a Tariff Board of Inquiry and Appeal takes the place of the former Board of Arbitration. The New Version of Rule 1 is as follows:—

Import Tariff Provisional Rules.

Rule 1.

1. The duty-paying value of any import liable to an *ad valorem* rate of duty shall be determined on the basis of the wholesale market value of the goods in local currency at the port of importation. This latter value, when converted into Haikuan taels, shall be considered to be higher than the duty-paying value by—

(a) The amount of the duty on the goods, and

(b) 7 per cent, of the duty-paying value of the goods.

The formula for ascertaining duty-paying value is:—

$$\frac{\textit{Wholesale market value} \times 100}{100 + \text{Duty rate} + 7}$$

g.

$$\frac{\textit{Hk. Tls. 60} \times 100}{100 + 12\tfrac{1}{2} + 7} = \frac{\textit{Hk. Tls. 6,000}}{119.5} = \text{Hk. Tls. 50.21} = \text{Duty-paying value.}$$

2. *Bona fide* invoices, including manufacturers' invoices, showing the cost of the goods to the importer and certified by him as being correct, must be produced when Import Applications are handed in. Freight, insurance, and all other charges must be shown.

3. If the goods have been sold before presentation to the Customs of the Application to pay duty, the *bona fide* contract must also be produced together with Application.

4. Invoices and contracts will be regarded as evidence of the value, but not necessarily as conclusive evidence, and in this respect their interpretation will rest with the Customs. Besides demanding the production of invoices and of contracts, the Customs authorities shall be free to employ all available means to determine the correct duty-paying value of the goods. Such means shall include the inspection of other documents which may concern the valuation of the cargo; the calling for detailed sale-bills, certified by both parties the inspection of firms' books; the examination of the goods; and the making of such inquiries and the obtaining of such private assistance as may be necessary.

5. The importer, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Customs as to the value or classification of imported goods, or the amount of duty or charges assessed thereon, may, within twenty days after the filing of the Application to pay duty or other Customs entry, file a protest in writing with the Commissioner of Customs, setting forth specifically his objection thereto. Pending a decision in the case, the merchandise-at the discretion of the Customs-may be released to the importer upon payment of a deposit sufficient to cover the full amount of duty and such additional duties as may be claimed by the Customs. Upon the filing of protest the Commissioner shall within fifteen days thereafter, review his decision, and, if the protest is not sustained, the case shall be referred to the Inspector General of Customs with the request that it be submitted to the Kuan-Wu Shu for the consideration and decision of the Tariff Board of Inquiry and Appeal.

6. Questions regarding procedure, etc., which may arise during the sittings of the Tariff Board shall be decided by the majority. The final finding of the majority of the Board, which must be ratified by the Kuan-Wu Shu and announced within fifteen days of the reference (not including holidays) shall be binding.

7. Regarding disputes arising from the valuation of goods, should the board decide that the correct value of the goods is higher by 20 per cent. (or more) than that upon which the complainant originally claimed to pay duty, the Customs authorities may, besides the full duty, levy and additional duty not exceeding ten times the duty sought to be evaded.

If the goods-the value of which is in dispute-were sold previous to importation, but no contract was produced at the time the goods were applied for then the contract, if produced at the hearing of the Board as evidence of the value, will be considered as such evidence only when it is clearly proven by the merchant or his agent, to the complete satisfaction of all the members of the Board, that the contract was not in the hands of the importer at time of declaration of the goods. In cases where goods have been sold previous to importation, and it is ascertained that the contract was withheld from Customs inspection at time of importation, then the case will *ipso facto* be dismissed.

8. All applications, invoices, and contracts must bear the following declaration signed by the applicant:—

"I hereby certify that the above particulars and figures are correct."

9. This Provisional Rule is effective as soon as it is promulgated. It is subject to change at any time upon notices being given.

W. R. Myers,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 12th August, 1929.

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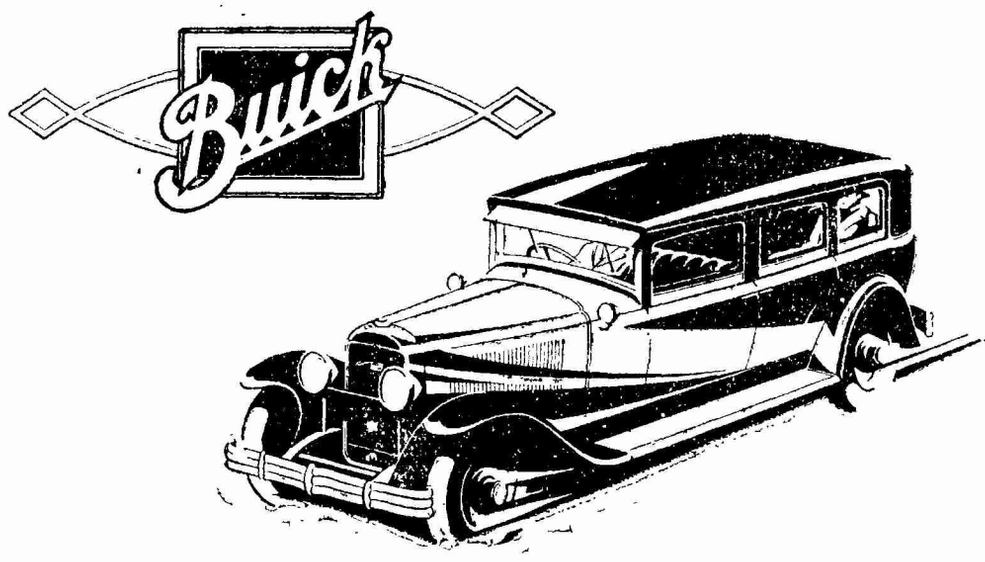

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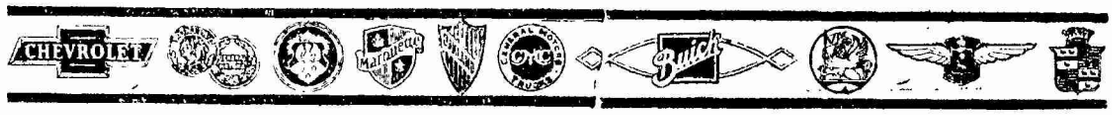

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SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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4	5 *	6	PRES. WILSON To H'kong, Manila, 7 Europe, New York and Boston	8 *	9 *	PRES. CLEVELAND To H'kong & Manila 10 PRES. GRANT To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
11	12	13 *	PRES. MADISON To H'kong and Manila 14	15 *	PRES. LINCOLN To San Francisco 16 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	17
18	19 *	20	PRES. VAN BUREN To H'kong, Manila, 21 Europe, New York and Boston	22 *	23 *	PRES. PIERCE To H'kong & Manila 24 PRES. CLEVELAND To Seattle and Victoria, B. C. via the Short Route
25	26	27 *	PRES. JACKSON To H'kong & Manila 28	29 *	PRES. MADISON To San Francisco 30 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	31

1929 SEPTEMBER 1929

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	* 2	3	PRES. GARFIELD To H'kong & Manila 4 Europe, New York via Suez	5 *	* 6	PRES. TAFT To H'kong, Manila, 7 PRES. PIERCE To Seattle & Victoria via the Short Route
8	9	* 10	PRES. MCKINLEY To H'kong & Manila 11	* 12	PRES. JACKSON To San Francisco 13 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	14
15	* 16	17	PRES POLK To H'kong and Manila 18 Europe, New York via Suez	19 *	* 20	PRES. JEFFERSON To H'kong & Manila 21 PRES. TAFT To Seattle & Victoria via the Short Route
22	23	* 24	PRES. GRANT To H'kong & Manila 25	* 26	PRES. MCKINLEY To San Francisco 27 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	28
29	30	Fortnightly sailings from Kobe and SHANGHAI to Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles and direct to New York and Boston				

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密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認定爲之新紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLIX — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1929 — NUMBER 12

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE IRON GATES OF SHANGHAI!

FROM a purely sentimental point of view we always have admitted there is something rather impressive and altogether admirable about a noble city gate. We never fail to thrill at the sombre majesty of the I-Feng-Men at Nanking, and likewise we are awed in passing through the grand solidity of the Chien-Men at Peiping. There's a kind of romantic glamour about these Chinese gates, built on the older, buttressed, substantial lines of the past.

Until recently, however, we have been under the impression that the British-dominated community of Shanghai rather frowned upon these symbols of insularity. Occasionally we have sat in bored audience, when cornered by one of His Majesty's subjects, and listened to an excellently enunciated explanation of "What's wrong with China", the peroration of which usually was "and if all the Chinese cities were to demolish their walls and city gates, the halcyon future of this country would be assured." We seem to remember having heard from members of that certain class of foreigners who always take a patronizing attitude when referring to Chinese problems, that "what the Chinese need to learn is the western spirit of cooperation—a spirit not compatible with city gates and stone walls." Surely we also recollect having been told in the columns of the irrepressibly "impartial not neutral" *North China Daily News*, official paper of the British Government and almost equally official paper of the Shanghai Municipal Council, that if only the Chinese would try to cooperate with the authorities of the International Settlement rather than work in opposition to them, how smoothly things then would proceed in this model community and what a jolly old world it would be for the privileged foreigner and the "much benefitted" Chinese.

Thus we were somewhat astonished to learn not long ago that a set of iron gates was being erected—presumably as a defense measure—at points where various roads of the International Settlement intersect with those of the Chinese city. Somehow this action did not seem quite in accord with that avowed wish of the Settlement authorities for the encouraging of a spirit of harmony between the foreigners and Chinese of metropolitan Shanghai.

The Chinese thought likewise. They have vigorously objected to the building of these gates. Formal protests, at the time the Council announced its intention to erect them, were lodged by the local Chinese authorities. Since then Hsu Moh,

Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, has seconded these objections. Apparently, however, the Council has turned a deaf ear to all opposition and is proceeding with the raising of its feudal barriers. Mark how they distinguish the amicable spirit of western civilization!

Finding their protests ignored, the Chinese authorities on August 9 appeared at the scene of the erection of one of these gates, one which is supposed to indicate the end of the settlement boundary on Woosung Road. By a curious coincidence the Settlement Public Works Department also chose this as the occasion for an attempt to repair a strip of roadway which extends from the point where the gate is being erected, on into Chinese territory. The gate itself is being placed directly behind two markers, one on the wall of a building, the other imbedded in the street, which clearly state the spot as the "Boundary of the International Settlement." Beyond these markers is a strip of 110 feet of roadway which for some time has been disputed territory between the Chinese and the Settlement authorities. At the end of the 110 feet of roadway appears a boundary marker in the strange shape of a manhole cover, which recently has been cemented into a strip of sidewalk. It is claimed by the Chinese—and to all appearances the claim is justified—that this cover was placed here within the last few months and that it is part of a general scheme gradually to advance the settlement limits, encroaching on Chinese territory by claiming jurisdiction over roads under the Settlement's supervision. In answer to this accusation the Municipal Council naively avers that the manhole cover has been there all along, but until lately was hidden under the sidewalk (supposedly to keep the Chinese from running away with it, the Chinese being terribly fond of manhole covers); and it was only after the dispute arose that it was found necessary to raise it to its present obvious position—this, of course, accounting for the new cement which surounds it. Ingenuous as it is, this explanation did not satisfy the Chinese, who claim that the strip of roadway is in dispute and by mutual understanding no attempt to manifest control over it was to be made by either the Settlement or the Chinese, until that controversy had been settled. So naturally they objected when on the morning of August 9, the Settlement workers appeared and began their joint gate-erecting, road-repairing activities in the vicinity mentioned.

The P.W.D., apparently expecting trouble of some sort, brought along a squad of Chinese and foreign police to stand guard while the two jobs were performed. Toward noon a considerable crowd had collected on the Chinese side of the significant manhole cover, and naturally this brought several Chinese policeman to investigate the cause of the gathering. According to the report in the *Shanghai Times* the police department next summoned the "Red Maria." (Where our purist contemporary could have picked up that vulgar expression we cannot imagine!) At any rate the vernacular and foreign press agree that there was a display of force on the part of the foreign police, doubtless in order to intimidate the Chinese and discourage any attempts to interfere with the erection of the settlement barrier or the repairing of the disputed road. The Chinese police probably were alarmed; they reported the situation to their superiors. Not long afterward a squadron of about 100 Chinese gendarmes appeared on the scene. For some time the Chinese gendarmes and the Settlement police were facing each other across the strip of road. Coolie workmen deserted their posts and fled for safety, only the operator of the steam roller imperturbably continuing to roll on. It was feared that trouble might occur, until Captain R. M. J. Martin, Acting Commissioner of Police, appeared. He approached the officer in charge of the Chinese police squadron, had a discussion with him, and they agreed to withdraw both the settlement police and the Chinese constabulary.

The workmen were then allowed to proceed with their repairing. And the gate, a few hours later, was swung on its hinges, thus forming an iron barrier between the settlement and the Chinese city.

The incident is not so trivial as at first it may appear. It has yet to be established that the Settlement authorities have any lawful jurisdiction over the strip of road in dispute—any more than they have over the Hungjao Road extension, and the several other land-grabbing projects which have been more or less effectively frustrated by the Chinese. More difficult satisfactorily to explain than this territorial avarice is the purpose of the setting up of the iron gates of Shanghai.

Yet one who understands the nature of the general propaganda campaign being engineered abroad by the Municipal Council, easily can perceive the real motives. What marvellous material for the die-hards' arguments against the rendition of the settlement this will make! We can fancy the savor of their eloquent phrases now. "Why," they will say, in emphasizing the perils of unsettled condition in the neighboring Chinese city, "it was even necessary for the Settlement to build iron gates as a protection against the lawless hordes beyond our territory!" One can picture the effect of such an announcement on the timid souls afar, who imagine all sorts of outrages are going on here and are assured that scores of ghastly incidents are constantly being averted only by the vigilance of the White Russian and British police. Now, whenever a policeman picks up a pink circular on the street and the *North China Daily News* announces that another communist uprising has been suppressed, it also will be able to add that "in this exigency the police found it necessary to close the city gates, in order to keep the disturbers in the Chinese city from entering the Settlement and extending their demonstrations."

The erection of these gates makes considerably less fantastic the rumors for long in circulation that the Council is carefully planning for the day when, with an adequate independent system of self-defence, it can declare the Settlement a practically autonomous state. The constant strengthening of the police force, the development of a White Russian mercenary "army", and the increase of "border defenses" during this perhaps most tranquil period in the history of Shanghai certainly seem to support such suspicions, which are commonly current among the Chinese.

For long we foreigners have criticized the Chinese for thinking of us as "foreign devils," and representatives of "barbarous races from the Occidental lands." We vigorously resented the early

exclusion methods adopted against us by China and our governments asserted our right to live here peaceably and carry on trade. Within recent years the Chinese have evidenced a willingness to accept us on a basis of equality. Yet now, in the building of these feudal gates by the Council, one sees a curiously ironic reversal of conditions. The all-mighty foreign settlement of Shanghai would exclude the "barbaric Chinese" in much the same manner that the Chinese city of yesterday, with its stone walls and battlements, attempted to keep out the foreigners! About the only thing needed to make us appear completely ridiculous and hypocritical is for the Council to undertake the building of a Shanghai city wall! As things are now proceeding we shall not be too amazed to learn of such an intention. We suggest to the *North China Daily News* that, along with the standing army which it already has advocated should be established with the funds secured from the sale of the power plant, it should also undertake to make its readers "wall conscious!"

What America Thinks of the Sino-Russian Dispute

American newspapers received here show a wide divergence of opinion on the subject of the Sino-Russian dispute. American friendship for China and general sense of hostility to Bolshevism is very strong, so that, other things being equal, the general sentiment may be expected to be rather on China's side than Russia's.

This, indeed, is very largely the case. And yet there are some aspects of the present situation which create much doubt among American journalists as to the real right and wrong of the C.E.R. dispute. The *New York World* recognizes the great importance of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and in an editorial article emphasizes this. Reviewing the situation briefly, this most liberal of America's great newspapers says:

> "Built in 1896, the Chinese Eastern Railway has for more than thirty years been a source of bitter controversy. It was the symbol and the vehicle of Russian penetration of Manchuria in the old days when imperial Russia was reaching out for a warm-water port in Asia, and as such it aroused the fear of Japan and provoked the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. After that conflict Russia still controlled the trunk line of the railway in Northern Manchuria, though she was forced to surrender her holdings in Southern Manchuria to Japan. Then came the World War in 1914, the end of imperial Russia, and for a time interallied supervision of the railway under the direction of an American executive, John F. Stevens. More recently Russian Communism, denouncing and renouncing imperialism in Europe, claimed to be the legitimate heir of imperialistic capitalism in Asia, and once more the Chinese Eastern Railway returned to Russian hands—this time, theoretically at least, on the basis of a Russo-Chinese partnership.
>
> "It is over the terms of this partnership that the present dispute has arisen. Chinese seizure of the line is said to have been provoked by Russia's failure to abide by certain provisions of the treaty establishing joint control. This may be true. But true or not, it seems clear that the real quarrel is not a quarrel over details but a more fundamental dispute in which an aggressive young Chinese nationalism reaches out to reconquer its own provinces, and once more encounters the Russian Bear.
>
> "The situation is complicated first by the bad feeling which already exists between Russia and China over the question of Bolshevik propaganda; second by the important holdings of Japan in Southern Manchuria, and third by the financial obligations of the Chinese Eastern Railway to various Western Powers."

The *New York Times*, one of the biggest and most influential newspapers in the world, says that the Chinese censorship results in the flooding of the outside world with rumors, some prejudiced and some untrue, a situation of which Soviet Russians, "skilful in propaganda," have taken full advantage, Russian news being in the van and seeking to "place China in an unhappy and undignified position." Japanese reports, on the other hand, "naturally are colored by the keen interest which Japan has in the Manchurian problem." The *Times* accepts the reports of troop movements on the frontier, but "this does not mean that war is inevitable. The Soviet Russians and the Chinese are past masters in the great game of bluff." They consider that Japan, as the third party most immediately concerned, is anxious to compose the difficulties, and may be able to do so. The *Times* concludes:

> "The outside world is also interested in a settlement, not so much because of the case itself as because of the precedent which it may set that may be used against foreigners in general. Whatever degree of control the Nationalists have maintained over internal affairs in China, they have been successful in depriving the foreigners of many of their rights. The present trend is in the direction of the good old days when foreigners were refused recognition as equals by the Chinese and had to fight to obtain the right to pursue their peaceful business within Chinese territories. That China would sooner or later take over the improvements in the form of railroads like the Chinese Eastern, cities like the English concession in Hankow, and other similar products of Western initiative and capital, has long been admitted. But it had been the hope of foreigners that they would receive due compensation. Perhaps in time they will. But the arbitrary procedure in connection with the Chinese Eastern indicates that in their desire to oust foreigners the Chinese are little disposed to live up to formal obligations entered into in good faith and with open eyes by previous governments in China."

The *Chicago Daily Tribune* observes that the Russian ultimatum was less provocative in tone than it would have been under the regime of the Czar, but the crisis reveals the same objectives of Russian ambition in the Far East, "which does not square at all with the Soviet Republic's claim to be the friend and ally of China and of all nationalities in Asia oppressed by alien Powers..... Whatever follows it would seem that Moscow's role as champion of oppressed nationality is going to receive less applause in Asia. Moscow struck a noble attitude in waiving its extraterritorial rights and denouncing the unequal treaties against which Chinese nationalism has been protesting, but it has not surrendered any treaty advantage it considers really important, such as that which gives it a grip on the Chinese Eastern Railway and its stategic footing in Northern Manchuria."

The *New York Daily News*, the big tabloid with over two million circulation, is whole-heartedly on China's side. It is possible that most of those who take this paper seldom read editorials, and there is widespread doubt as to whether most of them can read at all, but a publication with two million circulation, whatever the mentality of its audience, is not to be sneezed at. In an editorial article entitled "China Stands Up" the paper says:

> "It is remarkable how one's respect for China is increased by the news that the Chinese Nationalist Government has grabbed the Chinese Eastern Railway and fired the Soviet Russian executives who were running the road.
>
> "The Chinese Eastern line is the direct route from Vladivostok across Manchuria, China's northernmost province. Japan and Russia have played football

with Manchuria for decades. They have seldom even thanked China for good-heartedly letting them exploit her richest province.

"Foreign Minister Wang's announcement of the railway seizure, and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Russia, is notice that the good-hearted era is now over. The Soviets, he says, must drop their Manchurian propaganda if they want to recover any privileges on the railroad. In other words, North China insists on developing the form of government desired by its own masters, not by doctors of economics from outside.

"Wang and his chief, Chiang Kai-shek, may be unable to make their bold stroke stick. But boldness pays. Don't you already think of China, not as the traditional huge mob of 400,000,000 people who love to be imposed upon, but as a nation which has to be taken seriously?"

A similar attitude is indicated by newspaper headings, quoted in the *Literary Digest*, such as "Blow to Communism" (*Washington Post*), "A Giant Awake" (*Louisville Times*), "China is 'Fed Up'" (*Kansas City Star*), and "China Arises and Defies the Great Bear" (*Richmond News Leader*). The *Washington Evening Star* sees the dispute as one of the ingredients of a Russo-Chinese War, for which there are motives "pathological and fundamental. They derive from deeply embedded roots. One finds its source in the new China's determined program to be indisputable master in its own vast territorial house, particularly including Manchuria. The other root traces to the plans of the new Russia—imperialized Soviet Russia—to follow in the footsteps of the Czarist regime it once affected to despise, and be an 'Asiatic Power.'"

The liberal *New York Nation*, very friendly to China and to the Chinese revolution, considers that both China and Russia have violated the 1924 agreement. In a lengthy editorial it says in part:

"The Chinese Eastern Railway was founded in intrigue and has been maintained as a weapon of imperialist penetration. The Soviet Government acknowledged the claim of China to the railway when it promised in 1919 to return it 'to the Chinese people without demanding compensation of any kind,' but the Russians forgot some of their generosity when they contemplated the practical results of losing the Chinese Eastern while Japan continued in Manchuria.

"Technically the railway belongs to a Sino-Russian corporation; actually its title is so buried in claims and cross-claims of sovereignty that possession is ten-tenths of the law. Incidentally the road cleared $8,000,000 in profit last year, which fact helps to explain the Chinese eagerness to acquire it. What makes the present crisis so significant is that the outcome of the Chinese seizure of the railway may create a notable precedent. If China can seize a Russian railway with impunity, what will she do with Japan and the South Manchurian Railway? Japan would observe the Russian discomfiture in Manchuria with great delight if she were not haunted by the fear that it is a prelude to her own expulsion.

"As far as the treaty of 1924 goes, both sides have violated it. Russia has broken its pledge not to permit the activities of any organization 'whose aim is to struggle by acts of violence against the government of either contracting party.' On the other hand, while the Chinese Eastern Railway has much political significance, the Chinese in 1924 agreed to unite with the Russians in administering it as a purely commercial enterprise. Now they have seized it by force and expelled the Russian employees. Any government is certainly bound to protest vigorously against such treatment of its citizens in violation of treaty rights.

"This whole affair of the Chinese Eastern is ominous because of its deeper implications. There is no unqualified right and wrong on either side. Russia is placed in the embarrassing situation of struggling on Chinese soil for a commercial enterprise that was imposed upon China by force, and the Western press has rushed to the conclusion that her objection to Chinese aggression is prima facie evidence of imperialist designs. But a fairly convincing justification of the Soviet Chinese policy can be developed by regarding it as defensive against Japan and the Western Powers....

"The most hopeful factor for peace in the Manchurian crisis is the attitude of the Soviet Government..... The Russian ultimatum to China asks three things which in themselves are reasonable, that an immediate conference should be called to discuss difficulties, that Chinese authorities should cancel all arbitrary orders concerning the Chinese Eastern, and that arrested Russian citizens should be released. Let us hope that the Nationalists will not feel that they are losing face by accepting these proposals as a possible way toward a settlement."

This last point is commented upon by other papers as well. The *Milwaukee Journal* considers the mild terms of Russia's "ultimatum" were bound to create considerable feeling in her favor, providing for "the immediate calling of a conference to regulate the railroad question, for the cancellation of arbitrary orders issued by the Chinese pending settlement, and for the release and security of Russian citizens arrested because of their connection with the railroad. These are indeed mild without loss of face. In fact, they are such a departure from the terms usual in the past as to be revolutionary."

The *Christian Science Monitor* considers of much importance the action of the United States Secretary of State in checking hostilities.

"It is, of course, not enough to have checked hostilities. Some method for the determination of the question at issue, namely the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, must be determined. It would seem to be an issue readily determinable by the Permanent Court of International Justice. Failing that, it well might be the subject of an impartial commission for conciliation and arbitration."

The *Baltimore Sun* is ironic in its comments:

"When two non-imperialist, anti-capitalist nations fall into a dispute on an issue which involves imperialism and capitalism, general appreciation of the humor of the situation is likely to obscure its seriousness. We find the Soviet Government, which daily inveighs against the iniquities of imperialism, insisting upon the vestige of rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway which were acquired by Czarist imperialists in a transaction of the sort repugnant to every Communist profession. And we find Nationalist China, which for a time regarded Russia as its one friend in a world of silk-hatted bandits, calmly and firmly taking over the railway without the faintest pretext of due process of law. If conservatives snicker at this exhibition of the realism of idealists, it is difficult to rebuke them."

CHINA—A LA RODNEY GILBERT

MR. RODNEY GILBERT, that virulent exponent of "die-hardism" and, until recently, an outstanding contributor to the *North China Daily News*, has delivered himself of another tirade against what he is pleased to term "one of the worst causes that has ever been put before the world—Chinese Nationalism". The title of this latest piece of "interventionist" propaganda is "The Unequal Treaties: China and the Foreigner."

Before approaching the subject matter of this work it is necessary to recall that the author, who is an American whose associations in recent years have been largely with the British "die-hards" of Shanghai and Peking, is a consistent opponent of the Kuomintang Party. As the Kuomintang armies progressed northward in their campaign for the unification of China he was one of that select clique which refused to admit that such a calamity as the capture of Peking at the

hands of the Kuomintang could possibly take place. When he awoke one morning in June, 1928, to find his fine prognostications lying in ashes at his feet, and his entree into the official circles of the northern militarists of no further journalistic value, it is safe to presume that his confidence in the "fitness of things" was shaken to its foundations. The experience, however, appears to have sharpened his bitterness towards the Chinese in general, and the Kuomintang in particular, for he betook himself to London, via Manchuria, and began to assemble the articles which appear as the subject matter of this book.

One gets the idea after penetrating but a few pages into Mr. Gilbert's book, that the author is of the conviction that the world was made for Occidentals, and that all beliefs, customs and institutions not looked upon with favor by them should be ruthlessly swept from the earth.

He proceeds in his direct, ingenious and frankly diverting style to build up a most convincing argument calculated to justify not only foreign intervention in China, but the indefinite perpetuation of those institutions originally designed for the protection of foreigners only until China has put her house in order: Concessions and extraterritoriality. His method is quite simple.

Commencing with an "Introduction", in which he dwells on the odious differences between the Chinese and Foreigners he devotes a chapter to what is termed "The Chinese Case". Here he presents Sino-Foreign relations as he believes a Chinese would present them. The balance of the book, of which four chapters remain, is employed to tear down "The Chinese Case" and substitute his own. Foreign intercourse with the Chinese from the early Oriental expeditions of the Portuguese down through the treaties of 1842, 1866 and 1900 to the present time, are faithfully reviewed. If it were not for the author's promiscuous use of disparaging and contemptuous adjectives this part of the book would constitute a brief and authoritative account of those relations. However, his persistent attempt to present all things Chinese in as derogatory a manner as possible greatly impairs the value of his effort.

Referring to the old argument of the right to isolation Mr. Gilbert states: "Another very large body of Chinese would denounce the early treaties as not only 'unequal' but tyrannous, on the ground that a nation, unlike an individual, has certain inherent, unearned, unforfeitable rights, so that her good or bad treatment of aliens within her own boundaries should not in any degree prejudice her status in international relations, nor warrant any sort of interference from without". It would be interesting to know who constitute this "large body of Chinese" today, as they have not, to our knowledge, made themselves heard.

Again the author announces, with reference to the benevolent attitude of Sir Robert Hart and Anson Burlingame towards China: "The relations between China's visionary but eloquent advocates, painting pictures of the new-born nation, the Occidental peoples burning with altruism and sympathy, the foreign lay communities in China scoring the 'sympathetic understanders', and accurately prophesying the trouble they were laying up for all; and the Chinese nursing their prejudices, and looking forward to the next revolt against this alien assertion of equality—these relative positions were the same then as now. Conditions have changed superficially and new figures have appeared on the stage, such as the purchasable foreign publicist, the Western-trained Chinese expounder of 'aspirations,' and the Red agitator, to exploit the Occident's undying faith in China's various rebirths; but amid all the new settings and costumes, the same old types still play the same old roles". Scathing sarcasm—this!

However, the author does not reach the height of his pessimistic stride until well into the chapter on "Nationalism":

"It is at this gloomy picture," he says, speaking of the time when extraterritoriality will be abolished, "that diplomacy in Peking stares in its franker moments; and at every turn one hears a reiteration of the cynical remark that China is becoming more and more daily 'a grand country to get out of', while wherever one goes in the centers of foreign population one hears of individuals and firms that are acting upon the thought and getting out. It is truly a gloomy business, but the saddest feature of all is that it is wholly unnecessary. It is a huge sacrifice, both Chinese and foreign, but chiefly Chinese, in one of the worst causes that has ever been put before the world—Chinese Nationalism".

The reader will ask of himself: "What is the object of all this?" The answer is that it is another ingenious bit of propaganda in behalf of that small group of individuals who are striving tooth and nail to postpone the day when they can no longer carry on their lucrative businesses on Chinese soil in their own high-handed manner, under the military and naval protection of their respective countries. They do not want to see a strong unified China because in a China of that type competition would be keener, profits less, and they would be forced to deal with the Chinese on terms of absolute equality.

In fairness to the author it must be admitted that the major portion of this book was probably written a year or more ago, and he did not have the opportunity at that time of benefitting by the multitude of accomplishments of the present Government that have raised the hopes of foreigners in the interim. It is doubtful, however, whether positive evidence of national progress would affect him, for he has been submerged too long in the pool of "die-hardism".

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO DISTINGUISHED BRITISH JOURNALISM

MR. C. P. SCOTT has retired as editor of The *Manchester Guardian*, at the age of eighty-three, and has been succeeded by his son, Mr. E. T. Scott. The brilliance, courage and fairness of the man who has been The *Manchester Guardian* for fifty years has been the subject of universal laudation and we do not propose to add another eulogy here; they have been the chief reason why The *Guardian*, published in a provincial English city and with a small circulation whether by English or American standards, is the leading liberal journal of the British Empire, a paper which is read and quoted, and its views given the most serious consideration, throughout the world. We are more interested in noting that this paper is and has been a thorough success by the highest standards of journalism, and

is one of a little handful of such successes left anywhere. Mr. Scott had no millions from Mr. Graustein of the International Paper and Power Company to squander in trying to force his journal on people who didn't want it. His paper is not one of a chain of twenty or thirty, able by their combined purchasing power to hire "high-pressure" thinkers to sit in London and decide what the people in other communities ought to want in a newspaper—whether they do want it or not.

The *Guardian* publishes no syndicated comic strips, nor, indeed, syndicated material of any sort; everything which appears in its columns, except part of its telegraphic news service, is written especially for it by men chosen to serve The *Guardian* because the editor had some reason to believe that they are The *Guardian's* sort of men, aud since their work does not appear in a hundred, or three hundred, papers of every possible political attitude and degree of literacy, these writers can say what they think and are spared the necessity of reducing the writing to the kindergarten level. An American, surveying the newspapers of his own land and duly noting a few honorable exceptions to the general rule of standardized timidity and stupidity, is moved to envy Manchester The *Guardian*; but he may take at least some degree of comfort: in England or anywhere else, *Guardians* are as rare as Scots. The paper is another bit of evidence that, despite all the "trustification" of this day, every fine thing in this world is the work of some fine individual.—(*The New Republic*, July 17)

"TO THE PURE . . ."

REPORTS have been made, from time to time, of violence against films in Shanghai (usually American) by certain theater-goers. In addition to this kind of interference, however, there has for a time been a Board of Censors in Shanghai, and the vagaries of this Board have at last stirred movie fans and newspapermen alike to indignant protest.

The International Settlement and French Concession have their Board, and the Chinese authorities have a very different censorship body in Chinese territory. The foreign censorship appears to be much the more severe, and the most eccentric as well. It is extremely rare that the foreign and Chinese censorship agree on a picture which should be banned, and as a result there is a considerable impetus to movement across the Settlement limits to cinema houses on the other side, people being naturally curious to see what it is the censors have suppressed.

The argument which has arisen recently is with regard to the foreign censorship body, which we understand consists of six persons of whom two are the representatives of the International Settlement and French Concession respectively, and four are nominees of the Shanghai Municipal Council (including one Chinese).

A week ago the Odeon Theater decided it was time to bring the notice of the state of affairs to the present Shanghai public. Accordingly, the proprietors of this popular cinema house invited press representatives to a special showing of two pictures, "The Sunset Legion," which had been ruled out by the Settlement censors, and "Ladies of the Mob," which had been O. K'd by them. The latter picture was one of the modern underworld, and brings in machine-gun battles with the police, etc. It is based upon a probably authentic story by Booth, a professional criminal who "worked" his way through college by burglary and is now doing a life sentence in a California prison. The film, however, it is reported, is not so convincing as the original story.

The suppressed picture, on the other hand, was a wild and woolly "western," with bandits, rangers, etc., using the smaller arms of a simpler day. It is by no means clear why the six-shooter is supposed to be more demoralizing than the machine-gun, if this is the attitude of the censors. The "western" in question is a most highly moral picture, virtue being suitably rewarded at the finish and vice being shown up as very bad policy. As for actual production and acting, it is said to be a better picture than "Ladies of the Mob."

Articles appeared in various local newspapers on this subject last week. The *China Press* actually wrote an "editorial." The *North-China Daily News*, in a leading article, expressed the opinion that the censorship of films here often operates capriciously and unreasonably, noted that frequently it was the more expensive (and presumably better) films which were banned, and suggested that it might be advisable for the owners of cinema houses in the foreign settlements to make a combined appeal to the two Councils for the revision of the whole system. One suggestion has been made that the Board be abolished and the censorship placed in the hands of the police heads direct.

There is no doubt that an oligarchy such as the Shanghai Municipal Council will suit its own sweet pleasure with regard to its suppressions and prohibitions of films. With the mixed nature of the community here, someone can be found to object to almost any possible kind of film. It would almost appear that the members of the Board swapped courtesies — "You help me suppress this and I'll help you suppress that." It seems impossible that half a dozen persons could honestly agree to the suppression of such films as have been banned here recently.

It is my conviction that censorship is unreasonable, illogical, and incompatible with the civil liberties of a democratic society. If film censors are privileged to see pictures, and can do so without being moved to a breach of the peace, what basis is there for the assumption that the general public will be so moved? If censors can see a "peppy" film without being inspired to a criminal assault upon the nearest person of the opposite sex, it is logical to suppose that other persons will also fail to be so inspired, particularly as film censors are persons notoriously putrid-minded, and in fact are usually chosen because of this characteristic. Admitting that there are pictures which might arouse in some witnesses the desire to commit mayhem (particularly on the producers), one is usually lured to them by false advertising, and the antidote for this is a little more truth in announcements.

But to preach civil liberty in Shanghai is probably crying in the wilderness. If the complete abolition of censorship seems too drastic a step, however, in any case there would appear to be no legal or social justification of the suppression of pictures which cannot reasonably be re-

garded as likely directly to lead to a breach of the peace. As for demoralization, it would appear to be time enough for action when victims of the process come in agony to the authorities to tell of their tragic downfall, and to demand retribution against the Hollywood menace.

There are two ways out of the present situation. The first is,—to recognize this fact that it is impossible to satisfy everyone, and that if people do not like a picture the best method is to stay away from it. (This would also release the censors from their unpleasant duty of watching pictures which they sometimes consider unfit to be seen.) The only ground for censorship which would appear to have any chance of justifying itself would be one based upon the question as to whether a picture is likely to cause a breach of the peace. If it can be shown that some particular picture has instigated a crime, or has demoralized some impressionable unfortunate, the authorities would appear to have good legal grounds for taking steps against it. Beyond this, why should the cinema-going public be at the mercy of the caprices of these eccentric individuals who decide what other people should and should not see?

To decide upon the justifiability of the word "eccentric," let us mention only a few recently suppressed pictures. "The Racket" is a story of American crookdom, a film very highly praised by the critics, probably suppressed here because the censors considered it too good for the *hoi polloi* (having seen it themselves). "Rasputin" is a historical film, not particularly good technically, but quite interesting, probably suppressed because the benevolent autocracy of Holy Russia is shown to be greatly under the influence of a drunken debauchee who happens to be a priest, and this truthful presentation might offend some of our fragrant "White Russians" here. "The Road to Ruin" is a story from an American juvenile court, designed to show the pitfalls besetting the pathway of unsophisticated girls enjoying life extravagantly with no knowledge of certain very real physical dangers involved. It also preaches the necessity of parents giving their youngsters some proper preparation and instruction to protect them against these dangers. It is difficult to believe that this picture was suppressed at all, and if it was, as the writer is reliably informed, the motives must have been most sinister ones; there could have been no other.

Pictures suppressed in the Settlement, however, are usually taken over and shown in Chinese territory, including theaters just outside the Settlement limits. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Settlement censors only succeed in injuring the business of cinemas inside the limits and causing inconvenience to movie patrons.

There are two practicable methods capable of adoption, if it is not feasible to abolish the censorship altogether. One is, to recognize that no picture is to be suppressed unless it seems reasonably probable that its showing will result in a breach of the peace. The other is, to suppress a picture only if both the Settlement Board and the Chinese Board agree that it is a serious menace to the peace of the community. That any ordinary film could constitute such a menace seems unlikely, but if influential persons choose to believe that the public peace is so constantly menaced, it should be at least logical to obtain some agreement among the officials in question. If both Boards agree that the picture is a real and present danger, it will be banned anyway. If they do not agree, let it be run, because people will see it anyway and it only causes loss and annoyance to cinema owners and patrons to carry on in the extraordinary way now in practice.

H. P. H.

"T. V." RETURNS

AS predicted by nearly everybody, China's Minister of Finance has returned to his post. As a matter of fact T. V. Soong never actually dropped his duties, a truth which emphasizes the opinion that his resignation merely was delivered to the State Council as an ultimatum, in which he demanded a show-down as to whether he might expect full cooperation from the militarists, as well as all departments of the government, in effecting his program of a National Budget. In this purpose he was successful. For he resumes office with the assurance from General Chiang Kai-shek that "all disbandment expenditures will be carefully supervised by the Party, the Government and public bodies, and that a Special Commission will be appointed for that purpose, so that no money can be drawn upon, for the disbandment areas, except with the approval of these bodies."

Last Monday Minister Soong announced his intention of withdrawing his resignation, after a lengthy conversation with Chairman Chiang. In his message to the State Council he said, in part:

"I acknowledge receipt of your telegram asking me to withdraw my resignation and stating that the reduction of military expenses and the inauguration of a Budget System will be strictly carried out. . . . As far as the budget is concerned, the Ministry of Finance has hitherto only undertaken the responsibility of collection, but it is impossible to operate a Budget System unless he participates in the control of expenditures of whatever nature.

"With regard to the cost of disbandment and funds necessary to cover current military expenses, the total sum required is enormous and cannot be raised by the sole efforts of one individual. Successfully to accomplish our purposes, besides the full active support of the Party (1) the assistance of the merchants, bankers, and industialists and the people in general is essential; (2) every department of the Government must cooperate fully with the Ministry of Finance, especially during this critical period; (3) all Provincial Governments should exert all their energies to the single end of assisting the Ministry of Finance in accomplishing a unified financial system, which must have as its foundation a National Budget.

"This Budget must include not only current expenses, but also national obligations. The Ministry of Finance must participate in all negotiations and in the conclusion of any agreements for foreign and domestic loans, so that the national credit may not be imperilled by the pursuit of different and confused policies by the various departments of the Government.

"It is my conviction that only with the BudgetSystem and its associated principles as out-

THE FIRST MILITARY OBJECTIVE IN MODERN STRATEGY
MY SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY
MY SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY
CHINA
THE HUB OF THE WORLD

As a Chicago *Tribune* Correspondent Sees the Sino-Russian Defences

lined, can a successful administration of national finance be continued.

The message concluded by saying that relying fully upon the support of the Party and the Government, the Minister was returning to work, with high hope for success.

Thus the Central Government has weathered another crisis. T. V. Soong's disappearance from the scene at this time would have been a serious blow to China: the reasons for this are so patent as to need no exposition other than a reiteration of the well known fact that the Minister is the only man in the Party familiar enough with the intricacies of Chinese finance to manage a solution of the enigmas that at present face the Government. If, as has been promised, the State Council cooperates with Minister Soong in his effort to render a budget system out of the present chaos, the hope of seeing China's finances stabilized is perhaps greater than it has been at any time since 1911. Certainly no other Minister has been able to secure such an avowal of wholehearted support as that which has been given to T. V. Soong.

Reports of Active Warfare Between China and Russia

A number of reports have been received this week, indicating that serious clashes are beginning between Chinese and Russian forces in the north, and that the Russians have begun the invasion of Chinese territory in Manchuria. Under present circumstances, "war reports" are to be accepted with reserve, but from the evidence available it seems likely that there have been clashes between Russians and Chinese on the China side of the border, though how much importance is to be attributed to these conflicts is not yet certain. There has been no report of any formal declaration of war by either side.

A report of serious hostilities west of Manchuli was later countered by a further report that the firing here "ceased as night set in, and no encounter worth mentioning seems to have taken place." No official confirmation of the start of actual war could be had at Nanking on August 15, official circles not crediting the rumors of large-scale hostilities.

Last week it was learned that Chang Hsueh-liang, independent of Nanking, had sent a message to Moscow and received a reply from Karakhan. Notes exchanged are given elsewhere in this issue. Press dispatches received at Tokyo from Harbin now allege that there is disagreement between Nanking and Mukden as regards present policy towards the Soviet Government.

Some reported accidents along the Chinese Eastern Railway have been ascribed to sabotage and more than a hundred Soviet Russian employees have been taken into custody by the authorities. These were to have been deported, but have been held in detention instead. It is reported from Harbin that thirty-nine Russians arrested in the raid on the Harbin Consulate on May 27 are on a hunger strike, having been in prison more than ten weeks without trial.

Branches of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) a company formed with mixed Chinese and Russian (State) capital, closed down last week, including the Shanghai office, and will not be opened again. The Bank as a whole has paid off its obligations and is liquidating.

Soviet Demands

With regard to the abortive Manchuli conference, it was learned that the Soviet representative there had stated that Chinese authorities had taken over the C. E. R. by armed force, and had come to the Manchuli confab with the idea in mind that this seizure was an accomplished fact, though this could not be recognized by the Soviet Government, which would only agree to negotiate with China when the latter restored the railway to its previous status. This condition was refused by the Chinese representative at the confab, Mr. Tsai.

The Chinese Minister to Japan, however, who visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokyo on August 9, is quoted as saying that China was "by no means absolutely opposed to the restoration of the original status of the C. E. R. Inasmuch as the positive step taken by China. . . . is nothing but her self-defensive measures to prevent Bolshevik propaganda, China is not unwilling to agree to restoring the said railway to its original condition, provided that Soviet Russia actually shows her sincerity in regard to stopping pernicious propaganda."

A lengthy discussion of the Nanking Government's policy towards Russia was held at Nanking this week, participated in by Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, C. T. Wang, and other leading members of the State Council, and on August 13 a definite policy was said to have been decided upon, and Chu Shao-yang instructed accordingly in a lengthy telegram. Rengo stated that it had been resolved "absolutely to refuse the proposal submitted by the Moscow Government that the restoration of the C.E.R. to its original status shall be complied with prior to the opening of formal Sino-Russian negotiations but to dash forward on the line already fixed—that at least China shall by all means recover the right to control the C. E. R."

Warlike Preparations

For some days previous military demonstrations and troop movements had been reported along the border.

A *Reuter* message from Tokyo dated August 9 reported advice from Vladivostok that the Commander of the Soviet forces in the Far East had issued a manifesto to the Russian people in which he declared that the stubbornness of the Chinese was forcing the Soviet to arms, but that the people need not be alarmed, as the Red Army was fully able to cope with the emergency.

A message from Moscow dated August 12 stated that a special Far Eastern Army had been formed under General Bluecher, former Deputy Commander of the Ukrainian military district.

Minor clashes, apparently involving scouting parties, were reported along the border on August 11 and 12, with a number of casualties. The Russian forces were said to be announcing that if the matter was not settled by August 15 drastic action would be taken, nine Soviet warships being ready to sail up the Sungari to Harbin.

The Nanking representative of Chang Hsueh-liang stated on August 13 that he had no report from Mukden regarding the alleged outbreak of fighting along the border, and opined that "although skirmishes between the Chinese and Russian troops at the border are highly probable, as yet there have been no serious clashes between the two forces."

A *Rengo* message quoted a high official at Nanking to the effect that "while the Russian troops had been making an

attack on the defence line of the Chinese troops, the Chinese had given battle to the enemy on purely negative lines."

Reports of Encounters

Rengo on August 14 reported an encounter on a fairly big scale the same afternoon between Chinese and Soviet troops to the west of Manchuli An artillery force of the Chinese troops constructed a shelter trench and accepted the Soviet challenge.

The same day the telephone line, for several weeks the only means of communication between China and Russia, was cut. All shops at Manchuli were reported closed, and citizens were preparing for flight. The sounds of cannon and rifle firing were being heard clearly from the distance.

It was reported August 14 that Soviet troops had crossed the river at Chaohsinchin that same morning, occupying this little village, but a battalion of Kirin soldiers repulsed the small detachment.

Reuter at Mukden quoted a telegram from Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, Governor of Kirin, to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, stating that Russia had begun hostilities on August 13, landing 300 marines and two airplanes from Soviet gunboats on the Sungari, the forces occupying two small towns on the north bank. To the west Nordun, near Manchuli, was occupied. A *Reuter* message from Tokyo quoted Harbin dispatches to the effect that Russian troops had occupied villages on the Russian side of the Amur, August 13, though they were said to have withdrawn later under Chinese pressure.

Chinese Communist Armies in South

In the meantime, great activity is reported on the part of Chinese Communist forces in the south of China. In western Fukien, northern Kwangtung, parts of Kiangsi, and eastern Hunan these forces, armed bands largely of a guerilla nature but apparently with a certain amount of discipline, are busy. The latest reports, through *Ta Chung* on August 12, are that the forces under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung, in western Fukien, had "once more outmaneuvered the Government and hung up another record in capturing the city of Ningyang, north of Lungyen," the city of Changping being also in imminent danger, though an attack by some 2,000 has been repulsed.

In northern Hunan the city of Tze-li is reported in danger, Ho Lung being the most prominent leader in this district, while Shihmen, near Tzeli, is being menaced by Chow Siao-chi's forces. Two brigades of artillery have been dispatched by the Government to Tzeli, and other forces to Shihmen.

One General Pan Teh-hwai is reported as heading the Communist forces which have recently taken the Suishui district in Kiangsi.

Conditions On Railway

A number of cases of sabotage along the Chinese Eastern Railway have been reported, though a message from Tokyo quoting Harbin reports stated that there was no official confirmation of sabotage of the rumors. It has been suggested that accidents have occurred owing to the absence of many competent Russian employees and officials who have left their posts or been dismissed.

A *Kuo Min* message from Harbin dated August 9, however declared that a state of martial law was in force at the main station and along the C.E.R. "as a result of the discovery that a number of locomotives... have been damaged by Soviet employees of the railway. Eight Soviet suspects have been placed under detention." The message further spoke of attempts to wreck trains "by removing parts of the rails on the Harbin-Manchuli section and the blowing up of the track on the Harbin-Suifenho section near Pataoho," also "a storehouse of the locomotive shed was burned down."

Reuter messages contain similar items. One from Harbin dated August 9 reported a freight train derailed owing to the rail being tampered with, thirty freight-cars being badly damaged, a greaser killed, and the engineer, fireman, and two conductors seriously injured. A *Rengo* report which appears to refer to the same accident gives one Chinese killed and two Russians injured.

Resignations and Arrests

Soviet employees were reported resigning in large numbers, and advice from Manchuli was to the effect that the Chinese had arrested 85 Soviet employees of the C.E.R. at Hailar and 56 at Pokotu, as a precautionary measure owing to a strike threat. On August 10, according to *Kuo Min*, the authorities ordered that all Soviet workmen on the C.E.R. who had absented themselves from work, should leave Manchuria within twenty-four hours.

A *Rengo* message from Manchuli dated August 11, however, reported that the Soviet Russians who had been sent away from Harbin were ordered to return there on the ground that while the border was blockaded Soviet Russians could not be allowed to cross the frontier. 140 of the Russians who had assembled there were at a loss to know what to do, and had asked the local Japanese Consulate to convey their request for relief to the German Consulate at Harbin.

It was reported on August 14 that the authorities were detaining Russian strikers in a "Communist Detention House" just established at Hsiangfeng. 180 Russian workers were reported sent there from Suifenho August 12. It is reported to be the intention of the authorities to detain "troublesome" Russians until the definite settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute.

A report from Jarainor, said to have been attacked and looted by Soviet cavalrymen on August 11, declared that sixty Soviet employees of the C. E. R. there had been arrested for flooding the mines following a general strike.

Chinese Also Arrested

Kuo Min reported on August 10 that a telegram to Nanking from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stated that several hundred Chinese merchants in the Russian Amur province had been arrested by the Soviet authorities. A message from General Wan Fu-lin stated that three hundred previously arrested at Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk had been released, but more than a thousand Chinese were still under detention at Khabarovsk and reported harshly treated, while Chinese property in these districts had been confiscated by the Government. These persons under detention are said to be from the merchant vessels seized by the Russians. The Chinese Government was reported to have filed a protest against these detentions.

Notes Exchanged Between Mukden and Moscow

A Moscow report received in Tokyo gives the official notes exchanged between General Chang Hsueh-liang and Mr. Karakhan with regard to the negotiations on the Chinese Eastern Railway question. The report states that Tsai Yun-sheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on July 22 requested an interview with Mr. Melinikoff, then in Harbin, and proposed the following, allegedly coming from the Mukden Government:

1. The government of the U. S. S. R. shall appoint the chief and assistant chief of the Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration.

2. The Soviet laborers and government officials under custody shall be liberated.

3. The government of the U. S. S. R. shall not recognize conditions of the Chinese Eastern Railway after the dispute. Neither shall it be bound in the future negotiations by the conditions developed after the dispute.

4. Russo-Chinese delegates shall be called together for the settement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question.

5. Should the government of the U. S. S. R. consent to the above terms, General Chang Hsiao-liang will ask the approval of the Nanking government.

Soviet's Reply

In reply to the above proposal, the government of the U. S. S. R. stated through M. Melinikoff on July 25 to the following effect;

The governments of the two countries recognize that the conditions of the Chinese Eastern Railway developed after the dispute are to be amended on the basis of the Russo-Chinese and Russo-Fengtien agreements of 1924. If a formal proposal for the alteration of the conditions is made by General Chang Hsiao-liang, the Soviet Union government will receive it in a friendly spirit.

Chang's Letter

After the exchange of these notes, Mr. Tsai Yun-sheng came to Manchuli on July 30 and requested an interview with M. Melinikoff, who had already been in Russian territory and handed over to him an official letter from General Chang Hsiao-liang addressed to M. Karakhan on the 29th. In the letter were mentioned the following three items for the purpose of removing misunderstanding regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway question:

1. The Russians who were arrested shall be released under formal procedure, and be sent to Russia. In the like manner the arrested Chinese shall be released by the Soviet authorities.

2. The present condition of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be amended after the Fengtien-Russian agreement through negotiations.

3. The governments of Russia and China shall appoint delegates for holding a conference to discuss the Chinese Eastern Railway question,

The contents of these official notes were telegraphed to the Foreign Office of the U.S.S.R. from Dauria.

Resignations of Judges Ho and Wu Leave Shanghai Provisional Court Leaderless

Owing to Dr. Ho Shih-tseng's resignation from the position of President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, and the early departure of the Acting President Judge Wu, the Court is being left without a chief. It is probable however that the matter will be decided in a few days.

In his resignation on August 1 Dr. Ho states that the many complicated issues he has had to deal with have worn him out. He had made no concession in handling the diplomatic phase of his work, had always upheld China's dignity and independence, and had done everything possible to prepare for the rendition of the Provisional Court. Shanghai, however, is a place where "any Chinese institution is open to criticism and therefore should always show its best. I feel my humble ability is not equal to the requirements demanded by such circumstances . . . It is timely for me to go so as to allow an abler and better person to take my place."

The previous President of the Court, Dr. Loo Hsing-yuan, was deposed from office by the Nanking Government last years, but for some time refused to give up his position.

Dr. Ho was born in Shanghai, and graduated from the University of Michigan. He is President of Chih Tsze University here, and is 35 years old. His insistence on handling the Provisional Court as a Chinese court has resulted in some adverse criticism of Dr. Ho from foreign elements here, and the recent affair with regard to Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy, who attempted to arrogate to himself greater powers than those of presiding magistrates themselves, is still fresh in mind. It is generally agreed that the efficiency of the Court has much increased during Dr. Ho's term of office, due to a number of changes introduced by him.

Judge John C. H. Wu, who became Acting President of the Court following Dr. Ho's resignation, has asked the Government to report a successor as soon as possible. Dr. Wu himself will go to Harvard to teach in the near future, having contracted for 1929/30, during which time he will also give a series of lectures at the Northwestern University Law School. It is reported that he has already tendered his resignation from the Provisional Court.

Mr. Hsu Mo, now Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here, is mentioned in the Chinese press as the probable new President of the Provisional Court.

Water Works Lockout and Strike Continues Here

The strike and lockout at the Shahghai water works on Yangtzepoo Road continues. It will be recalled that a number of workers were locked out by the mauagement for protesting against some dismissals, a strike of the whole body of workers following as a result, demanding the reinstatement of their fellows.

Last week the Chinese Bureau of Social Affairs offered to mediate in the dispute, but representatives sent to the management were informed that "The Company desired to handle the situation in their own way and without interference from outside parties."

The *North-China Daily News*, in an editorial presented as a news item this week, states that some forty of the workers have appealed "to be allowed to return," from which "it is confidently believed that the strike is about over." It alleges that "one or two other strikes were under contemplation in local organizations but these were held in abeyance waiting for the outcome of the waterworks situation and with the complete collapse of this strike it is felt that Shanghai will be devoid of labor trouble for some time."

Cholera Epidemic in Shanghai

The number of cases of cholera in Shanghai is now so high that the port authorities have been officially notified that it has reached the stage of an epidemic dating from August 7, and other Far Eastern ports have been advised accordingly. This action does not appear to have been taken until the Tokyo authorities declared Shanghai an infected port, and decided to quarantine all vessels and prohibit import of all foodstuffs from here.

According to the sanitary regulations, an epidemic is supposed to mean three or more new cases per day for a week. During the week ending August 10 there were no less than 177 cases reported, including nine foreign cases. In the last three weeks there have been some 538 cases reported. The death rate has reached ten or more per week. Ten was the number for the week ending August 10, the number including one foreigner.

Local Britisher Charged With Publishing False Statements

The trial of Albert Cecil Townsend, managing director of Townsend Day & Co., charged with issuing, publishing and concurring in the issue and publication of false statements calculated to influence the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in granting him overdraft facilities, began before Judge King, in the British Supreme Court last Tuesday morning.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, crown advocate, declared that Mr. Townsend, over a considerable period of time, had been securing overdraft facilities from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, representiug that he had a large number of skins in his company's godown. Last March the bank, becoming suspicious, and having advanced Mr. Townsend in the neighborhood of Tls. 100,000, with the skins as security, decided to reassure themselves regarding the value of the contents of the godown. According to Mr. Mossop, an investigator discovered that many of the skins were worthless, the majority were worth considerably less than had been represented and most of them were of doubtful value. It was also learned that the number of skins had been falsified, declared Mr. Mossop, as upon examination it was found that the godown contained but 39,000, whereas Mr. Townsend had stated the quantity to be 150,000 in his application for overdraft privileges to the bank. Mr. Mossop brought out the fact that the accused had shipped 40,000 skins to agents in London, through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and that in reality those skins were the property of the Chartered Bank, they having been offered as security for the credit extensions made to Mr. Townsend. The advocate for the crown emphasized that the Chartered Bank had brought its action without vindictiveness or object of gain, but largely for the public interest and to benefit commercial conditions in China.

Powers Reply on Extraterritoriality

During the past week the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced from Nanking that the long-awaited answers to China's identical notes to the Powers, requesting the immediate abolition of extraterritoriality, had been received from America, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands. The reply of the United States was the first delivered, receipt being announced last Monday by Dr. C. T. Wang. Later in the week came statements first that the Ministry had received the British answer, and afterward those of France and the Netherlands. According to reports from abroad, China's petition for the abolition of extraterritoriality has been denied.

The full text of the notes have not been made public, but they are to be given out within the next few days. "The wording and general tone of the notes," according to an *Evening News* report, "are considered satisfactory." A *United Press* dispatch from Washington, on August 10, gives the following additional information:

High official this afternoon confirmed reports that the United States extraterritoriality had been formulated without regard to the Sino-Russian controversy or Nanking's recent censorship of newspapers.

The uncodified state of Chinese law and a belief that the Chinese courts are in many instances subject to military influence is believed here to have furnished sufficient grounds for the American action in handing over an adverse reply to Dr. C. T. Wang's proposal that extraterritorial privileges be renounced immediately.

Ratepayers Ask Exclusion of Chinese From Greyhound Races

The Chinese Ratepayers Association has addressed official communications to the Special Municipality of Shanghai, the Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, the Senior Consul, the French Consul-General, and the Shanghai Municipal Council, asking that Chinese be prohibited from entering the greyhound racing courses, if the authorities cannot see their way to suppressing this form of public gambling altogether.

The Association commends the action of the Council in suppressing the roulette houses, but notes that the greyhound racing is continuing, and its Chinese patrons are increased by former patrons of the "wheel" and the "flower game." The great majority of the race-goers are Chinese, and a large number of Chinese are losing their money in this form of gambling

The petition asks the Special Municipality of Shanghai to communicate with the Shanghai Provisional Court to issue an injunction prohibiting Chinese from attending the greyhound races, and instructing the police to arrest all Chinese defying the injunction.

Curbing the Opium Trade

BY WAYNE GARD

GOVERNMENTS protecting illicit traffic in narcotic drugs while pretending to suppress the trade are finding their position increasingly untenable. Several measures adopted in the last year will likely hamper the diplomatic practice of condemning the eating and smoking of opium and, at the same time, squashing any plan which might limit its production or sale. One of these measures, announced last February, is an informal agreement reached between the United States and thirteen other nations, providing for closer cooperation in detecting and convicting violators of existing laws and international conventions. Although this agreement is concerned only with details of enforcement, it will facilitate the exchange of photographs, finger-prints, Bertillon measurements, criminal records, and information of illegal shipments. Including, as it probably will, the Belgian government's system already adopted for the suppression of counterfeiting, this increased cooperation should make the work of the drug smuggler more hazardous.

A measure directed toward a similar but more comprehensive end was the organization last January of a permanent central opium board of the league of nations. Unfortunately, the authority of this board is closely circumscribed by the convention of 1925 which provided for its formation. The board is charged with watching the international drug trade and with gathering from the various governments statistics on the production and consumption of harmful narcotics. The convention states that "if the information at its disposal leads the board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present convention are accumulating in any country, or if there is a danger of that country becoming a center of the illicit traffic, the board shall have the right to ask, through the secretary-general of the league, for explanations from the country in question." If, however, the explanations are not forthcoming or are not satisfactory, all that the board can do is to call the attention of the contracting parties and the league council to the matter, and to recommend that drug shipments to the offending country be stopped.

An additional blow at narcotics is found in the opium policy adopted recently by the nationalist government in China. In response to public demand, the state council at Nanking has embarked upon a program of immediate suppression. An act promulgated September 10, 1928, and now in force, prohibits absolutely the cultivation, transportation, sale, and smoking of opium. Speaking at a national opium conference at Nanking last November, General Chiang Kai-shek declared that his government was determined not to derive any revenue from opium production or sale. The enforcement of this prohibition will depend, of course, upon China's degree of political stability but even a partial enforcement will do much to discredit the habitual British policy of blaming Chinese conditions for the refusal to curtail India's enormous drug production. Repeatedly the Chinese have pointed out to the league the fact that European powers supply much, if not most, of the opium consumed in China, as well as the more dangerous opium derivatives, morphine, coedine, and heroin.

Drug Manufacturing Nations

Those interested in the restriction of narcotics to medicinal and other scientific uses hope that the league's new opium board will be more aggressive than the league's advisory committee has been. The attitude of this committee has been such that one of its recent meetings was referred to as the "Smugglers' Reunion." Last year the committee rejected a detailed plan which its Italian member had evolved for stopping the leakage of drugs into illicit traffic. In the discussion of Signor Cavazzoni's memorandum it appeared that the great drug-manufcturing nations of Europe, especially Great Britain, were unalterably opposed to any plan which might curtail the narcotics industry.

It was this anxiety to protect vested interests which brought inevitable failure to the opium conferences at Geneva in 1924-25. America was excluded from the conference in which the control of opium production was—ineffectively—discussed. In the more general conference, the British delegates made frantic efforts to prevent discussion of raw opium and coca leaves. After being defeated, they admitted that their government had barred their participation in such discussion. When the British, Dutch and French persisted that the conference was technically incompetent to consider opium production, comparative failure was certain. Since it had been demonstrated to the satisfaction of nearly every student of the subject that the only way to curb opium consumption permanently is to limit the growth of poppies, and since the substitute proposals of Lord Cecil obviously were intended to protect, rather than to restrict, such production, it was no wonder that the American and Chinese delegations bolted in disgust.

British Attitude

Until recently, the attitude of the British government toward opium has been determined almost consistently by financial interest. In the opium wars of the last century, as Gladstone and Lord Elgin and Lord Morley admitted, the British fought unjustifiably to force upon China the importation of Indian opium. Although this trade was abolished in 1913, after Chinese opium production had been stamped out, British India continued to produce enormous amounts of opium, both for domestic consumption and for export. This export has violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the Hague convention of 1912-13. In India alone the government's national revenue from opium for the fiscal year of 1926-27 was $14,009,375.32. Additional sums were obtained by the provincial governments. In several of the smaller British colonies of the far east, income from opium has constituted in recent years more than one-third of the total revenue.

Lately, however, several restrictions have been placed upon the export of Indian opium. The public auctions of opium in Calcutta were discontinued in April, 1926. Since then, exports to which Indian opium may be shipped has been limited, and a program of progressive decrease in the volume of exports has been adopted Exports of Indian opium fell from 34,827 chests in 1912 (before shipments to China had ceased), to 8,115 chests in 1926.

Unfortunately, the British attitude toward the consumption of opium in India is still one of non-interference. Although Indians eat opium instead of smoking it, the results are hardly less serious, Indian women who are forced to work away from home during the day dope their babies to keep them asleep. It has been estimated that threefourths of the Mohammedan childern and nine-tenths of theHindus are kept continuously drugged during their first two years. The government's restriction of the domestic sale of opium is nominal; an adult Indian can have as much opium as he has money to pay for. The government advances money, without interest, to poppy cultivators.

Official Defense of Opium Eating

Time and time again the British in India have ignored medical opinion in defending the eating of opium. A government statement, made in 1911 and quoted with approval in an official pamphlet in 1923, says: "The prohibition of opium-eating in India we regard as impossible, aud any attempt at it is fraught with the most serious consequences to the people and the government..... To prevent the sale of opium except under regular medical prescription would be sheer inhumanity, in persisting in this policy, the goveror has been deaf to petitions signed by M. K. Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, and hundreds of thousands of the National Christian council, to a resolution of the national legislative assembly, and to the All-India congress committee's opinion that "the people of India would welcome the total abolition of the opium traffic for purposes of revenue," Attempts in the national legislative assembly to reduce the opium revenue have been promptly squelched by the British.

As late as 1925, the British government of India admitted that its opium policy was still based upon the findings of the royal commission of 1893. It is left for critics of the government to point out that this report, in additon to its being considerably out of date, was vulnerable at many points when formulated. The report itself admitted that the commission had not considered opium from a medical viewpoint, and recommended that such an investigation be made. (This suggestion was ignored.) A minority report of the commission took exception to the majority's interpretation of evidence. The commission was a financial one, interested primarily in revenue; its report was discredited by Lord Morley and others at the time of its publication.

So much for India, the largest opium-producing country. In Europe and America, reliable statistics on the drug trade are difficult to ascertain, due to the fact that most of the trade is under cover. In the United States it is estimated that one person for every thousand is a drug addict; at least half of the addicts, however, are prisoners. Sentences for violation of federal anti-narcotic laws in the year ending June 30, 1928, totaled 8,786 years of imprisonment and more than $184,000 in fines. Figures for the preceding year were 7,089 years and $175,000. Habit-forming drugs imported into the country probably exceed medicinal needs by at least fifty per cent. A report of the treasury department shows that imports of raw opium into the United States increased from 23½ tons in 1922 to 70 tons in 1928. The drug-producing countries have been embarrassed lately by a "scheme of stipulated supply, presented to the league's opium advisory committee.

Outlook for Permanent Solution

Permanent solution of the international narcotics problem, however, must await general acceptance of the policy which America, China, and other nations advocated unsuccessfully at Geneva in 1924-25. This is restriction to medicinal needs not only of the manufacture of prepared drugs, but also of the growth of poppies and other plants from which habit-forming drugs are derived. The small bulk of drugs makes their detection difficult, and thus encourages smuggling. But no one can hide a field of poppies. Due to the enormous interests vested in the production and marketing of narcotics, the fight to bring about a general acceptance of the policy of restricted production is almost inconceivably difficult, but the recent measures already mentioned should bring its acceptance nearer.

(The Christian Century for July 24.)

Democracy in the Orient

BY HARVEY R. HARRIS

IT IS WITH HESITATION that I indicate in the title of this article my interest in the Democracy of the Orient, still so inextricably bound to the Far Eastern phase of this movement are two of its immediate fountainheads, Oriental Imperialism and Modern Occidental Imperialism. Thoroughly to understand conditions in the Orient, especially modern political conditions, it is imperative that the interest delve as deeply and as keenly into the study of these types of Imperialism as into the general study of Democracy. It is only because modern Democracy is the most intensely prevailing and the most indubitably winning force in the world, because unjust Modern Occidental Imperialism as well as enervated Ancient Imperialism is on the verge of complete disintegration and disappearance, that I have chosen now to use Democracy rather than Imperialism as a point of departure.

In attempting to estimate present conditions in the Orient, especially with reference to the latest status of Democracy there, we must take up the consideration of a certain attitude and its consequences—an attitude which has dropped so far into the all-engulfing well of History that many have forgotten that it has had and still has a stupendous and vital bearing upon modern life; an attitude so unfortunate in its constituency that future generations, seeking to reconcile its conflicting aspects, will doubtlessly come to regard it not only as one of the most remarkable features of the Modern Age but as one of the most terrible indictments against it. This attitude may be defined as the deliberate will simultaneously to foster the preachments of Democracy for domestic purposes and to promulgate incidental and arbitrary ecomomic or political alibis which might serve to bring about the rule and exploitation of foreign people. Through the adoption of this attitude, we have witnessed the unhappy phenomenon of liberty-loving, justice-craving nations stooping to act upon a series of hard-sought "justifications" for embodying what has become known as Occidental Imperialism in their foreign policies—stooping, in short, to wrest lands, liberties, powers, and privileges from whomever they could. It is a deep and now historic irony that European Powers, so soon after the great French and American demonstrations of belief in the democratic principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, should have proceeded against so many peoples of the world to modify, through political control, the implied benefits of those principles. The considerations such as the opening up of world resources, self-preservation, attainment to wealth, enhancement of prestige, and what not which led to the formulation of an attitude that could permit such high-handed activities need not be of particular concern to us here; it will suffice if we bear in mind the fact of an economic and political Imperialism grafted upon Western Democracy, and if we undertake to note the peculiar and unforseen office of this Imperialism as torch-bearer of Democracy.

Standards of Democracy Carried by Imperialists

Before proceeding to examine the effects of a few of the encroachments of European Powers in Asiatic countries, it may be well to make the more concrete observation that the imperialistic agents of those Powers were in some most important instances citizens of countries well versed in democratic ways; that such agents carried with them wherever they went the indelible standards and ideals of the Democracy into which they had been born. The fulfillment of imperialistic duties in foreign lands, or the determined maintenance of imperialistic policies, could not eradicate effects which their civilization had so thoroughly imposed upon them. The peoples who became subject to the domination and exploitation of these agents therefore not only observed the business methods of Western Imperialism but also absorbed in varying degrees the ideas and customs of Western Democracy. Several phenomena evolved from these contacts between the West and the East: there was an inclination on the part of subdued peoples to welcome the overlordship of a European Power and the civilization that it brought to them; or, there was an exhibition of futile resistence both to the political control and to the civilization of the encroaching Power; or, there was reluctant admission that the only way to cope with Western nations, was, in a word, to become like them—to absorb as much as possible of Democracy and its implications. In addition to these phenomena were many others representing all manner of reaction to Western Imperialism.

Turkey, most conspicuously, is a nation which displayed the conviction that her salvation lay in becoming westernized. From the embrace of a not altogether senile ideal which had once furnished fanatical enthusiasm to secure complete temporal and spiritual sway for the glory of Allah and of the Ottoman Empire (and which, fundamentally speaking, derived much of its impulse from the instinct of Ancient Oriental Imperialism with all its implications of subjugation irrespective of economic considerations). Turkey sprang to the embrace of the ideals of Democracy; but she did so in the face of the Western threat of annihilation to her sovereignty. Now, we see Turkey proceeding apace with her democratic programs. Not only has she abolished the Sultanate and the Caliphate; she has also abolished the fez, polygamy, and a thousand other age-old institutions; and she has established a most radically democratic Republic. The masses may still be in some doubt as to what franchise really means; but they are learning. Mustapha Kemel is laying such foundations that Turkey will eventually be under no compulsion to rely for her existence upon international jealousies and the ever-present fears of an overthrown balance of power, such as were exhibited at the Versailles Peace Conference.

Turkish Beginnings

The Turkish beginnings of these democratic manifestations must be sought in the history of Western Imperialism, such as it was after the European repulses of the Ottoman armies. Russia first betrayed imperialistic designs upon Turkey during the nineteenth century; but these were rendered abortive by the Crimean War, 1853-1856, when France and England opposed Russian control. However, this action of France and England should not be construed as a mark of friendship for Turkey. Such arrangements as Disraeli's "Cyprus Convention" (which pledged to the Ottoman Empire the protection of England) and the Treaty of Berlin created obstacles to Russian aggression; yet Russia was allowed to take Bessarabia and various Armenian lands, Austria-Hungary was allotted Bosnia and Herzegovina (both Turkish provinces) for occupation, and Great Britain took Cyprus. France, it may be said, was encouraged to take Tunis, a tributary province of Turkey. Later, especially in 1898, the year of the German Emperor's second visit to Turkey, Germany sought to occupy Turkish lands; but once more the various interested Powers resisted, until the World War settled the question—at least for the time being. It may be recalled that during the War, when the Entente was in dire need of aid, many non-Turkish elements of the Ottoman Empire were fired with ideas of self-determination, largely through suggestions of autonomy which the allied governments had thrown out; but when the War terminated, the nationalities which had been rendered so enthusiastic over the prospect of freedom learned that certain promises had been made to Russia and to Italy—promises that precluded attainment of the desired freedom. However, to keep these promises and to assure protection to the interests of Great Britain and France, (the interests of Germany were eliminated by the War), the Powers sanctioned the creation of such states as Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Trans-Jordan, Hedjaz, Asir, and Yemen, over each of which Great Britain or France now exercises more or less complete control. The submerged nationalities still clamor for autonomy.

So much for a brief historical survey of events in Turkey. But better than such a survey, for the understanding of the development of democratic ideas, is the more concrete citation of interests which the Western Imperialistic Powers had attained. The German Emperor, for example, achieved on his second trip to Turkey a concession for the construction of a cable, a harbor, and additional railroads, the latter intended as a means to the opening up of the economic resources of Asia Minor. But even prior to this, during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, Germany sent to Turkey many missionaries, shopowners, exporters and importers, bankers, investors, and even military officials. Later, after the Young Turk Revolution in 1905, England enjoyed tremendous influence. "Englishmen had been appointed as advisors to the Turkish departments of finance, justice, and the interior; an English admiral had been asked to reorganize the Turkish navy; and an English banker had established a National Bank for Turkey." Students began to flock to England and to France as never before to study in the interest of a democratic future for Turkey. Meanwhile, there was much diplomatic bargaining among the Powers; but on the agreements that threatened the com-

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China's Economic Problems

BY A. J. HUGHES

UNTIL comparatively recent years only a very small portion of the Chinese people had come into contact with other nations and realised what stupendous political, social and economic progress had been achieved in Europe and America. The more general realization of this brought about the Revolution of 1911. Practically all the confusion that has since occurred has been due to the attempt to overthrow existing conditions and accomplish in a few short decades what other nations have evolved in the course of centuries.

China has practically overnight thrown off the shackles of mediaevalism and committed herself irrevocably to political economic and social development on modern western lines. But modern civilization is based upon an economic system which is practically non-existent in China and one cannot exist without the other. The advantages that modern civilization affords, which include increased wages, free education, greater comfort of living, more leisure, the opportunity to save and above all, an efficient and stable government administration, are only possible where economic development gives the proletariat an earning capacity in excess of the bare cost of food, clothing and shelter.

China's national existence as a free and independant sovereign state depends in a large measure upon the possibility of rapidly adapting economic conditions to meet the drastic changes in the political structure. China's great problem today is rather economic than political for no government can be permanently sustained or political stability assured without a sufficient and uninterrupted revenue and it is only out of the profits of production and employment that such a revenue can be legitimately derived.

The first essential for economic development is the possession and wise application of capital. Capital creates production and employment, and production and employment enable the most thrifty among the people not only to live but to save. In Europe and America these savings are again invested in the formation of large co-operative capitalistic organisations such as banks, insurance companies, trust, building, loan and savings companies. These companies mobilise the tiny savings of a multitude of individuals into great resevoirs of capital which today are the principal factor in the economic life of the nation rather than of a comparatively few individual capitalists as was the case at the beginning of the age of modern industrial development. It is these massed public savings that today largely furnish the funds for financing vast industrial and other enterprises employing millions of the population and which keep going the wheels of industry. They not only assist in developing the natural wealth of the country consisting of its land and mineral resources but they exercise an enormous influence in promoting the prosperity and general welfare of the whole nation. As economic conditions more directly affect the general welfare of the people rather than purely political abstractions it follows that in the modern democratic state economic considerations are a controlling factor in the political life of the nation and certainly exert an almost irresistable influence in securing legislation tending to establish economic stability and national credit and encourage industrial expansion. It may be of interest to note in this connection that in foreign countries economic evolution has proceeded through certain well defined stages. First there was the privately owned small and primitively conducted mill, factory or other business. Then followed the period when individual capitalists did things on a bigger better and more economical manner by cooperation in the form of joint stock companies. Increasing prosperity gave the working and salaried classes earnings in excess of the bare cost of living. The denomination of shares of joint stock companies were popularised by being reduced and public savings companies were formed for the care and utilization of the peoples savings. It is the vastness of these public funds which has largely made possible the latest phase of industrialism especially in America. This is the merging of groups of companies carrying on similar or related businesses into one super-company thus reducing the evils of competition, improving productive efficiency, stimulating technical progress, introducing economies and bringing lower prices to consumers and steadier employment for employees. These citadels of wealth generally finance big business by taking up huge blocks of specially secured bonds and debentures leaving the share issues to the more speculative individual. It is because the wage-earner himself is financially interested on the same grounds as the millionaire that public opinion no longer effectively opposes these mergers but is rather tending more and more to favor them and it is because of this wide public interest in the conduct of their affairs that they are no longer to be feared. China has been so far behind western progress that just as she has lighting by electricity without going through the preliminary gas period and has flown into the air almost before travelling by rail so she may begin her modern business life on the latest and best basis of economical development by popular cooperation in creating that mother of industrial expansion the great public savings company.

Of all forms of public savings companies Life Insurance is by far the most important. It makes a direct and very strong personal appeal to every adult individual and its benefits can be obtained to a greater or lesser extent by rich and poor alike. Its capital accumulations are, therefore, enormous and these funds being on deposit for a long average term of years a much greater proportion can be invested in permanent securities than is the case with bank deposits which are mostly subject to withdrawal at any time.

In America the development of life insurance in its relation to economic progress constitutes one of the most amazing chapters in the history of national finance. It is estimated that nearly one-seventh of American negotiable securities are controlled by the life insurance companies. Five leading companies out of over 300 American life insurance companies had total assets at the end of 1928 as follows:—

New York Life Insurance Co.	Gold	$1,535.000,000
Equitable Life Insurance Co.	„	1,076,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	„	927,000,000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	„	2,695,000,000
Prudential Life Insurance Co.	„	2,029,000,000
Total	„	8,262,000,000

It is said that more than one-third of the entire bond issues of American railroads are owned by the life insurance companies. When America entered the Great War one life insurance company alone took up Gold $200,000,000 of Liperty War Bonds. The total assets of American life insurance companies constitute the greatest single factor in the American world of finance. It is owned by about 40,000,000 policyholders and controlled by their elected representatives. It is a perfect system of the democracy of wealth which tends to abolish extreme poverty, equalise the distribution of wealth and which provides the funds for Government and Municipal Bonds, the development of railroads and other means of communication, also for the development of the nation's mineral and other natural resources, for public utility companies such as light, heat and power companies, waterworks, telephone and other similar companies. Furthermore, Life Assurance is the most *beneficent* scheme of popular capitalistic co-operation ever conceived. The vast funds of the life insurance companies constitute the material expression of some of the best psychic qualities humanity possesses—prudence, thrift, and self-sacrifice. This great aggregation of national wealth mainly created and owned by multitudes of wage-earners encouraging and rewarding what is best in human character is a complete answer to those who offer socialism or communism as a substitute for the economic system which ages of experience has gradually evolved.

It is unfortunate that although China has overcome all the more serious political difficulties associated with her almost miraculous transition from mediaevalism to a modern democratic state economic development has scarcely begun and there are no such great storehouses of national wealth as have been described to furnish the initial capital. There is no doubt but that for some years to come China will have to borrow from abroad just as America did in her early days of industrial expansion. Even at the outbreak of the great world war American securities amounting to (Gold) $4,500,000,000 were still foreign owned principally by England. If the national credit and prestige is sound there is no loss of national dignity in using foreign capital especially when it can be made to earn more than it costs to borrow. This is,

however, a diversion from the main purpose of this article which is to show that economic development is vitally necessary to China's political progress and international status, that economic development is closely dependant upon the growth of public savings enterprises which are comparatively non-existent in China at present, that of such enterprises life insurance is by far the most important and lastly, it will be shown that this form of co-operative public savings can even now easily be achieved on a large scale if public opinion is sufficiently informed and if those

"Who know the right nor only so
Will seek to practice what they know".

Let us assume that out of China's 400,000,000 people, at home or abroad, only 200,000 can be found who can be induced to insure their lives for an average of $2000 each. This would give a business in force of $400,000,000. Experience shows that those Chinese who have insured their lives prefer short term Endowments and that the average policy taken would be esuivalent to a 17 year term Endowment carrying an average premium of about $60 per $1000 of insurance. On this basis the annual premium income would be about $24,000,000 yearly. On a rough estimate about one-half of the income would be distributed annually to policyholders or their families in death claims, policy loans, surrender values, profits, matured endowments and a small margin for overhead expenses. There is, therefore, a net surplus annually for investment of about $12,000,000 accumulating at compound interest. In 15 years at 6% the total invested assets would amount to nearly $300,000,000. What a vast improvement prosperity and in general social welfare could be effected by the invested assets of one such public savings company alone. Although life insurance is a highly technical business and almost unknown to the Chinese people the difficulties of establishing such a company in China are by no means insurmountable and given a combination of intelligent direction by qualified experts and sufficient public support it could be realised in a comparatively short time.

Assuming then that within a period of 15 years such a company has been established, let us make a rough estimate of the results socially, economically and politically.

1. *Socially.* During a period of 15 years about $180,000,000 would have been distributed chiefly among widows and orphans of deceased policyholders. In the great majority of cases the insurance money so paid will be practically all that is left for the independant support of the bereaved family. Statistics go to show that even in America, which has many times the per capita wealth of China, about 83% of the estates left at death consists of life insurance. In almost every instance the amount paid to the family is far greater than that paid to secure such protection against poverty, want and misery.

2. *Economically.* Although this large sum of $180,000,000 already distributed in claims will have passed out of the control and knowledge of the Company it is none the less in circulation and serving its purpose in the promotion of economic prosperity. In addition we have $300,000,000 which is accumulated under the central control of the Company itself. If invested in cotton mills, flour mills, manufacturing and similar industrial enterprises, it would give work to at least 500,000 persons. Taking the average wage at eighty cents daily, it would mean that $400,000 daily would be distributed as wages or about $120,000,000 annually. Also it must not be overlooked that with the confidence, credit and general prosperity created by such a rapidly increasing capital accumulation its economic value would be several times greater. Besides the direct employment given to an army of workers by the establishment of industries indirect employment on a large scale also result as all economic activities of modern life are interrelated and interdependant. Furthermore, there is no other country in the world of today where capital is so badly needed or where it can be so profitably employed. China is a vast country in which everything civilization requires can be grown and produced. It is rich in untapped natural resources and has the largest and cheapest labour market in the world. China has adopted modern civilization but has scarcely begun to introduce what modern civilization has long considered as necessities. The railroad mileage and means of communication are the smallest on record for any country in proportion to size and population. All industries are only in their infancy whilst hundred of millions can be profitably invested in public utility companies, such as waterworks, telephones, light, heat and power companies, etc., etc.

3. *Politically.* The investment of say $300,000,000 may directly and indirectly result in a wage distribution of over $120,000,000 per annum on which a reasonable taxation for administration purposes would inflict no hardship on the people whilst the enterprises themselves which the original fund of $300,000,000 has created would also contribute on an equitable basis for the same purpose.

But apart from taxation such a large accumulation of native capital would be of enormous importance in China's international relations in assisting financial requirements in times of national urgency. Take, for example, the recent serious political differences first with Japan and now with Russia. These two countries have valuable assets within the sovereign state of China, in both instauces for railroads which China had not the capital to build for herself and at the moment has not the money to redeem. In both cases China possesses the right of redemption and a company of the size and kind suggested should have no difficulty in underwriting the bond issues necessary for this purpose.

In conclusion it must be emphasised that to achieve national progress, prestige and general prosperity China most be guided by certain principles which ages of experience have proved to be the basis of the evolution of modern civilised life and which are of as general application as the Law of Gravitation. There is no short cut specially designed by Providence for China but only the one road to national advancement which has been followed, without exception, by all the great nations of the world.

The limited scope of this article permits no more than a reference to measures for establishing National Credit and laying sound foundations for economic development without which real progress sociological, political and international is impossible.

China's natural national assets are second to none in the world and with these under the control of an administration such as to inspire foreign confidence her borrowing power, on reasonable terms, would be enormous. It is financial considerations now that will determine China's near future prospects for better or for worse. A vast amount of money must be borrowed from foreign sources but this article has attempted to show that enough funds can be raised by the co-operation of China's 400,000,000, at home or abroad, in the form of public savings companies to largely neutralise the political effect of foreign loans.

Public Savings Companies, encouraged and protected by law but free from all political associations or government interference, in which the savings deposits of millions of Chinese can be mobilised and particularly in the form of life assurance funds, would fulfil, almost to the very letter, the principles ennunciated in the Treaty endorsed by China and the Powers signed at the Washington Conference in February, 1922. These were to provide a free and unembarressed opportunity for China to develop her economic resources and maintain for herself an effective and stable government, "to encourage the utilization of native savings before recourse is had to foreign capital", "to assist China in building up her general credit so that, like other nations, she can borrow for her own requirements on the strength of her national credit and on such secure foundations that all outside intervention may be gradually eliminated and the entire control of loan service and expenditure may finally pass into the hands of China herself".

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*Biographical Note: A. J. Hughes has been continuously associated with life insurance for nearly 35 years. Born in London he received his early training in the actuarial departments of the Sun Life Assurance Company and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company of Canada. He was a founder and Managing Director of the Crown Life Insurance Company of Canada. He came to China at the invitation of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. to assist in its re-organization and was its Managing Director when he left in 1912 to become one of the founders of the China United Assurance Society. The Society was a direct result of the 1911 Revolution and was inspired by a patriotic desire to accomplish something constructive and important for the economic development of New China. Several of the founders were among those chiefly responsible for the success of the Revolution such as the late ex-presidents Feng Kuo-tang and Li Yuen-hung and also the Generals Hsu Kuo-ching and Wang Ti-tan. The Society, which is today one of the most important financial organisations in China, is entirely national in character, its shareholders and policyholders being all of Chinese nationality.

The China United Assurance Society, Ltd.,

(A purely Chinese Company under the Management of Experts)

Head Office: *34 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.*

49-617

Why Charhar And Suiyuan Are Hungry

BY ALBERT M. CUPTILL

TO tell a hungry man the underlying economic reason for his empty belly, the while withholding food from him is a dangerous business. But to feed him and then attempt to prevent a reoccurrence of his plight is only common sense. There is no side-stepping the fact of the north-west of China being in a deplorable condition. The latest reports of the China International Famine Relief Commission are convincing enough and to people who know the inside facts concerning one of the worst regions, the Suiyuan-Charhar Districts, they stand out in horrible indictment of the avarice of human-kind, for had it not been for the greed of a comparatively small group of individuals formerly in official positions in Peiping and on the Chihli and Shansi borders, the quarter of a million odd souls who are experiencing the ravages of famine would never have been placed in their present position.

The story of the Inner Mongolian Marches is a chapter in the history of real estate dealing which has been closely paralelled in the Western United States in the "dry farming country." And it is a tale of land stolen from its rightful owners and sold to impecunious immigrants from the lowlands at huge profits. It is a story of military officials getting rich at the price of tens of thousands of human lives, a chapter in the history of China's relations with the Mongol tribes and of her treatment of her own farming people which does not make pretty reading.

The areas involved in the Chahar and Suiyuan famine belts comprise roughly fifty thousand square miles of grass covered plateau land. This land belongs by right to the banners of the Inner Mongolian Princes whose total strength is probably not over twenty-five thousand men, women and children. It has been Mongol property from the days of Genghis Khan, and before, and it is, legally and economically, Mongol land today. Like the dry-farm land of the American West this frontier belt experiences wet seasons when it blooms like a paradise. A few spring rains bring up luxuriant crops of grass, paint the praries from horizon to horizon with a profusion of wild flowers that only prarie lands can produce. When the rains come there is no question as to the fertility of the soil. Spring wheat, barley, buckwheat and oats planted but a fraction of an inch deep in barely scratched ground will produce bumper crops and hardy vegetables thrive. Given deep-cutting plows this country will for several years produce crops without fertilization—provided it rains. And there is where the present farming population has been taken in.

Years Without Rain

Like its prototype in the United States, this plateau country will produce wonderful crops with but little water, but it has years, series of years, when the rains fail. And then desolation overtakes the land. Everything drys up; the grass withers to bare sustenance for straying herds of horses, cattle and sheep and the farmer must either die or get out. Having neither the means to get out nor any place to go, he is now dying. And he can place the blame for his condition directly at the doors of the unscrupulous devils who under false pretences sold him lands that did not belong to them.

The Mongolian plateau, all the way from Kalgan to Urga is grazing country, interespersed with brief stretches of gravel desert. The sand deserts of Mongolia are in another section of the country and do not enter into this discussion. There is a certain amount of surface water which collects in a few lakes, and a fair amount of underground water, sufficient to sustain the livestock this country was intended to support. That the Mongols have been backward in developing their grazing industry to the utmost is admitted by all who have ever made it their business to learn something about the country by travel and observation, but that does not alter the fact of its being grazing land and nothing else. American cattlemen who know their business have made thorough surveys of Mongolia and have declared it to be primarily cattle land and with the right kind of stock, and competent handling of the rinderpest problem, one of the world's future sources of beef. In the United States there are still huge areas similar to these Inner Mongolian Marches. They have, since the disappearance of the saddened and wisened dry-farmers, reverted to grazing and support profitable cattle enterprises. Their agricultural possibilities are exploited by cattle men to the extent of kitchen garden patches and hay lands, when it rains. They are not overpopulated either with men or with beasts, and famine conditions are unheard of. In other words, having been through a bitter experience with real estate profiteers, the drylanders got out and left the grass lands to men who knew how to work them. And that is the only solution of the Inner Mongolian famine problem.

Near the banks of the Yellow River it is possible to irrigate a very limited area of this country and make of it a desert paradise, similar to irrigated tracts in California. But this is a mere gesture.

Twelve Years of Exploitation

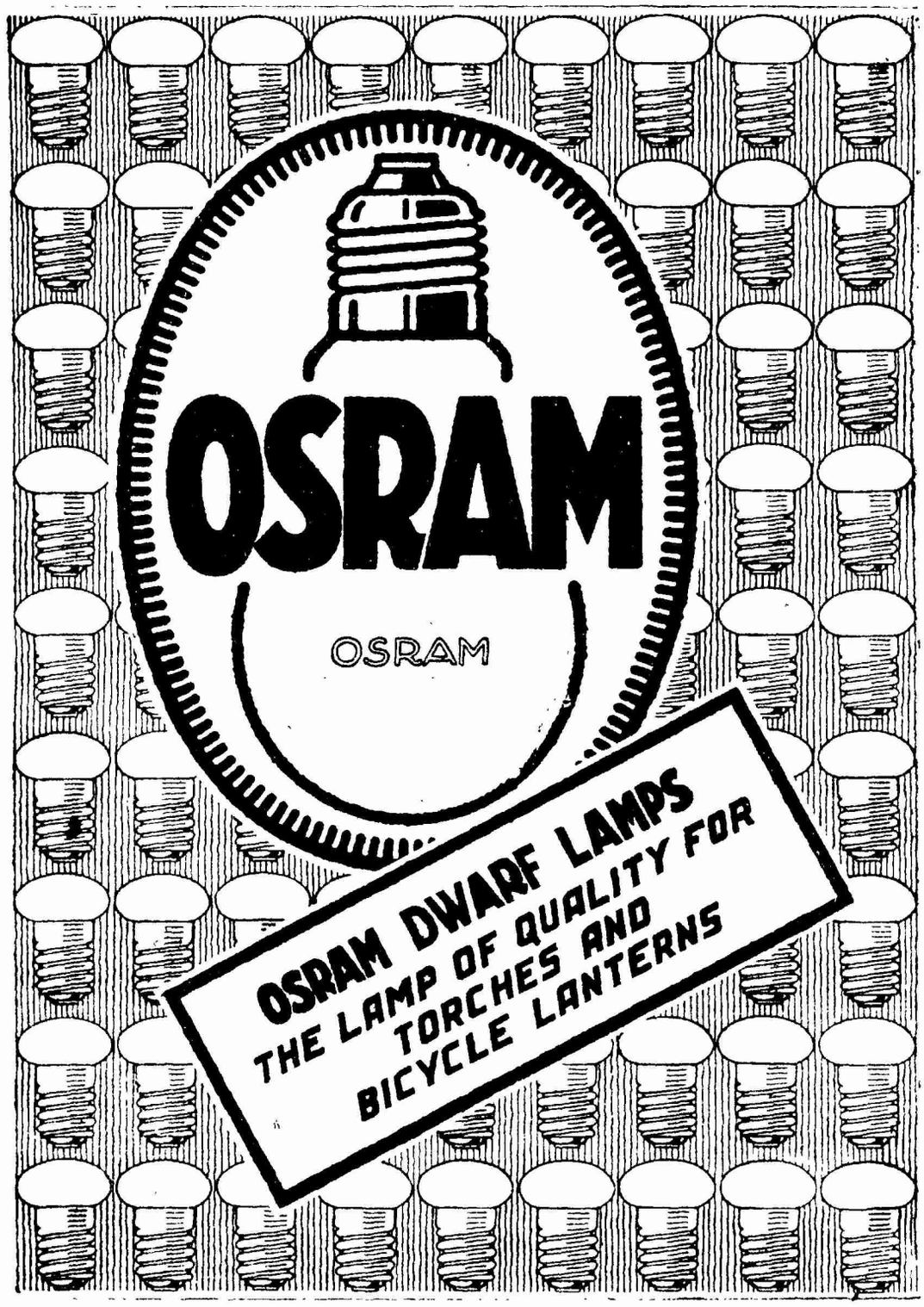
Large scale exploitation of the Inner Mongolian grasslands commenced about twelve years ago. At that time the frontier was controlled by two or three money-mad generals at Kalgan, Kweihua and Paotow. In view of their being out of the present picture there is no occasion to recall names, although they can be found in the *China Year Book* in case anyone is interested. These men were supposed to be the military guardians of the Charhar and Suiyuan districts, at that time very vaguely delimited. They first stripped the Mongol owners of the grazing lands by leaguing themselves with the very bandits they were supposed to suppress and then slowly commenced colonization of the belt just across the top of the Kalgan and Kweihua Passes, an area that usually has sufficient water to support a sparse farming population. They simply took the land away from the Mongol proprietors and sold it to Chinese farmers from the plains of Chihli, Shansi and Shantung. It was an outright steal but the curse was partly taken away by the fact of the land being fairly good and the operations being so limited as not to involve large numbers of Chinese or Mongols.

But having tasted the pleasures of this easy money, a real estate boom was fostered, and some extremely respectable people had a hand in the matter. It was easy enough to drive the Mongols back into Outer Mongolia and grab their lands. Fake transactions with so-called Mongol Princes resident in Peking put an appearance of legality on the thing, and land hungry farmers from the low-lying plains were induced to move in on lands which were represented to them as being something approximating an agricultural paradise.

And so they were until the Mongol's revenge was taken by nature. And the pity of it is that this well merited revenge is falling, not upon the guilty parties but upon the innocent dupes of a handfull of silk clad swindlers, a cold blooded crowd of dealers in human souls and bodies.

There is only one way out for the poor devils who have been had on this Inner Mongolian farming deal. It is simple enough in one sense of the word and intricate in another. All that remains to be done to forever remove all chance of famine is to move about a quarter of a million people from a grazing country into which they have been interjected back to an agricultural country where they can make a living. Manchuria apparently offers a chance to some of them. Mr. O. J. Todd states that certain parts of Shensi can be developed to take care of more of them, and it would seem up to some responsible authority to see to it that these people are colonized where they can live free from the dreadful spectre of famine.

It is useless to talk of making cattlemen out of Chinese farmers from the lowlands. They are not a pastoral folk and have so far shown nothing but ineptitude in their feeble attempts to raise livestock in Mongolia. If they can be got out alive and settled where they can live and multiply, the Chinese Government would be well advised to turn back their lands to the rightful owners and try a unique experiment in the annals of Sino-Mongolian intercourse, an experiment of fair dealing with the Mongols of Inner Mongolia, and an attempt to develop a real grazing industry through the only people along the Chinese frontier who understand how to raise cattle. The Mongols are easy enough to approach and to teach, if decently treated, and a reversal of the Chinese policy of oppression and exploitation to one of education and assistance would be a better investment than any further attempts at civilization with a rifle, plus colonization of further thousands of unsuspecting victims in promised Edens which turn out to be death traps.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The Problem of Woman and Child Labour in Shanghai

BY FENG FU-AN (馮福安)

UNDER the present economic system and industrial organization, women and children are compelled to work in factories. It is no intention of mine to preach, theoretically, the evils of this practice. Let us come to actual facts and see the real conditions. Very recently, in May 1929, the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai made a statistical survey of the number of workers in Shanghai. As a result of the survey they give us the following figures:

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Cotton mills	29,000	62,600	3,000	94,600
Silk filatures	2,150	39,500	10,850	52,500
Tobacco	3,200	8,500	500	12,200
Cloth making	4,400	4,500	500	9,400
Stocking making	2,300	4,150	200	6,650
Silk weaving	3,650	2,200	400	6,250
Match making	910	1,500	330	2,740
Paper making	1,050	1,150	40	2,240
Egg	200	800	10	1,010
Others	29,840	1,600	4,820	36,160
Total	76,500	126,500	20,650	223,650 (1)

From the above figures we know that the number of women workers in Shanghai constitutes 56% of the total number of workers in this industrial center. While that of child workers, is 9.2% of the total number of workers. In the article, "Position of Women Workers In China" (Pan-Pacific Workers, Dec. 15, 1928), we can find an estimate of the total number of women workers in China. "Forty per cent. of the industrial workers in China are women. In various branches of industry (textile and tobacco trades) this percentage is even higher, for we observe that in 1926 50% of the 500,000 workers in the cotton and silk industry of China were women workers, while in the more rationalised foreign mills from 70 to 80 per cent of those employed were women. Female labour in China is now penetrating the metal, woodworking and other trades. Out of the 2500 workers employed in the Tientsin Match factory, 1725 were women, 500 were children, while the rest were adult male workers."

Now, let us see how many hours these women workers work every day.

	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Cotton mills	12 hours	10 hours	12 hours.
Silk filatures	12	10	10
Tobacco,	12	8	10
Cloth	12	8	10
Stocking	12	8	10
Silk weaving	12	8	10½
Match	10	9	9 or 10
Paper	12	8	11 or 12
Egg	9	9	9 (2)

In the cotton mills the workers work longer than in any of the other factories. They have two shifts—the day shift starts at 6 in the morning and quits at 6 in the afternoon, and the night shift starts at 6 in the afternoon and quits at 6 the next morning. On Sundays there is no day shift but there is a night shift as usual. Consequently, day shifts work 72 hours a week and night shift, 84 hours a week. In some factories there is no rest on Sunday. For rest they have half an hour every noon for a meal, one day holiday on October 10th, and other Chinese festivals. At Chinese New Year Time they have about three to five days holidays. The position of the Chinese woman worker is extremely onorous. She works practically the whole year round without a single day's rest. Of 9292 women workers in Tientsin 2296 do not have a single day's rest in the year, 1170 women workers receive one day rest every 14 days, while the rest must reckon on causal days when machines break down or when they are being cleaned, etc.; no payment is made for rest days. The children have practically the same length of working hours.

About wages we have the following figures:

		MEN		WOMEN	
		Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Cotton mills..	Average	1,68	0.40	1.03	0.36
	Extreme	2,88	0 32	1.86	0.18
Silk filatures	Ave.	0.90	0.37	0.58	0.51
	Ext.	0.80	0.32	0.70	0.34
Tobacco	Ave.	1.31	0.37	0.83	0.33
	Ext.	2.67	0.07	1.50	0.13
Cloth.....	Ave.	0.88	0.45	0.67	0.38
	Ext.	2.04	0.13	2.00	0.10
Stocking	Ave.	0.78	0.31	0.75	0.32
		2.00	0.17	1.50	0.10
Silk weaving	Ave.	1.72	0.50	1.13	0.41
	Ext.	3.00	0.30	3.00	0.17
Match	Ave.	1.03	0.45	0.46	0.23
	Ext.	1.40	0.33	0.54	0.17
Paper	Ave.	1.64	0.64	0.46	0.31
	Ext.	4.17	0.33	1.07	0.12
Egg	Ave.	——	0.50	0.60	0.40
	Ext.	——	0.50	0.60	0.40 (3)

From the above we can see that in all except the silk filatures women have less wages than men. The Pan-Pacific Worker in connection with this has the following discription of the problem: "Despite these intolerably difficult labor condition, women workers receive beggarly wages, which range from 2/3 to 1/2 of the wage of an adult male worker. In 1927 women workers in Canton were receiving an average of 7 dollars per month, the maximum rate being $15.36. In the match industry in Tientsin women workers receive from 11½ to 12½ cents per day. In the Shanghai cotton and silk mills, women workers on the average earn from 6 to 10 Chinese dollars monthly."

The allowance for women in confinement is different in different factories. We may sum up in the following table:

	vacation	extra money given	condition
Commercial Press	six weeks before and after the birth of the child	regular pay in the vacation and $15 extra	The woman is not allowed to work elsewhere
B. A. T.	same as above	no regular pay but $30 from the factory	none
Hua Chen Tobacco Manufacture	one month	regular pay and an extra of $10	——
Ho Shin	six weeks	$20	only for those who have worked in the factory for one year.
Chun Yie Cigar Factory	one month	regular pay	same as above

These are the factories where you can find good treatment toward women in confinement. There are other factories with a very short period of vacation not memtioned in the table. Generally, pregnant women workers work about the same length of time as ordinary workers, until confinement takes place—which frequently occurs in the factory itself. "The baby is thereupon covered with a piece of rag and fastened to the back of the woman worker or is placed in a basket lying near the machine, the woman worker continuing to attend her work." There are also women workers, who while feeding their children at the breast continue to work at the machines. There is no protection of the children in the factories. The children are born and grow up alongside the machines, and when they reach the age of five or six they are set to work in the factories. Agatha Harrison, the American writer, relates how she saw a child, injured by a machine, expire through loss of blood without any medical attendance being rendered (1923). In two factories I visited very recently women workers do not wear any clothes except trousers. The temperature in the factories (two cotton mills) was very high, the women workers take their clothes off and put them away so that they will have dry ones to go back with. Otherwise they would be wet through because of the hot temperature and the abundant sweat that pours out from their bodies every day. Living in small houses with their families, where boxes (bought when ships were being unloaded) are used as furniture, women workers use old newspapers and paper as bedclothes. What is more—the women workers when they come back from factories, have to prepare food for their husbands and children. When they have any spare time they have to wash the clothes of the family. Because of this extraordinarily heavy burden, or rather duty, the women workers find little time to sleep. It is no use to go on to tell the miserable condition of the women—and of men and children workers as well. Now,

(1) Green Year Book Vol. 8, No. 5, page 4
(2) Green Year Book Vol. 8, No. 5, page 5
(3) Green Year Book Vol. 8, No. 5, page 6

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let us ask: "What will be the result of all these terrible conditions?" This is not hard to answer because we all know the result is spiritual as well as physical suffering of the people. The child workers waste their time in the factories without education and become workers as their fathers and mothers. There will be no chance for them to change their living condition. The mothers, because of the work in the factories, neglect their housekeeping and especially the care of their children. Physically, they can not but give weak bodies to the next generation.

Facing this situation of disaster in the present time in China if we are not going to have a radical change of the social and economical system we must have a program of reform. As to this I shall give the following suggestions:

(1) The First Period

Immediately, I hope the Nanking Government will do the following things: (A) Establish Day Nurseries. In many factories, as I said, the women workers bring their babies to the factories fastened on their backs or leave them in baskets near the machines. It is no need to say that babies brought up in this manner will be poor and weak. We can not allow the mothers to bring their babies to the factories. Yes, there are factories where babies are not allowed to be admitted. In this case the babies are left with some old woman in the neighborhood. This old woman is supposed to look after the babies with a payment of ten to twenty coppers a day. In many cases the writer has seen the old woman carry babies to the factories for their mothers to feed. It is said that in still a greater number of cases, the babies are kept without food for one day till the return of their mothers after an absence of twelve hours. This kind of situation is unthinkable, not to mention the inhumanity of this practice, but just the outcome of babies later on as citizens of this country. The Nanking Government can not keep their eyes shut to this problem. If Dr. Sun's principle of livelihood means anything it means the safeguard of these children! In order to remedy this situation because it is impossible to abolish women workers in a day, it is the duty of the Nanking Government to open a number of Day Nurseries in the industrial districts, so that women workers when they go to work may leave their babies there for care and feeding. This day nursery must be well managed with the supervision and direction of trained doctors and nurses provided free of charge. Let our Government prove that they do care for the welfare of the people in carrying out this program. By no means should they tell us that the Government is poor. If the Government has only one cent left, it ought to go for this purpose. (B) As a preventive method, I recommend birth control as a means of eliminating the unwanted children. It is not merely because of poverty that the workers can not support the unwanted babies but the lack of love toward these babies and consequently, the lack of care, will not turn out strong citizens for the nation. If they are not strong citizens, for what reason on earth should we encourage their existence! In an article "Birth Control in China" appearing in the first number of *China Tomorrow*, the writer discussed the proplem. In short we can say that people who are physically and economically poor can not have children, because they can not give them the best care and the best preparation which a child deserves. Generally speaking, birth control is inevitable in every country because of the more rapid increase of population than food supply. In China, the situation is especially bad and birth control ought to be widely practiced throughout the country. Will our Government consider this point and compel our people to practice it, because the fundamental question of all problems in China is overpopulation?

(2) The Second Period

In the second period we aim at a series of welfare works. (A) Schools must be opened for children of the labour people. As we know when we compare the mental attributes of the Chinese school children with those of the Western children, we find, in a majority of cases, a large percentage of supernormals at the top and feebleminded people at the bottom of the scale among the former. The percentage of the normals and dull normals is much smaller than in the West. Inasmuch as the prosperity of the nation depends mainly upon its middle class people, we can not expect progress while our middle class people are in the minority. We must train our fellow people with a fair understanding of the Chinese language and civilization so that they can actually become the masters of this country. (B) In the second period, out of the educational activities, studies must be made on the line of cost of living of the workmen. It is only when we know scientifically the amount of money required for a family (five) that we can agitate for the enforcement of a minimum wage system. It is only when there is a minimum wage system that the workers are protected from capitalistic exploitation. May I put this as an appeal to the social science students of colleges and universities of the country to study the problem of cost of living of the workmen and give us facts —facts which we can base upon to agitate for a minimum wage law!

(3) The Third Period

In this period we aim at complete abolition of child labour and limited, restricted and controlled women workers. We pay too great a price in allowing our children to work in factories. It is only when these children need not go to work in factories we can have the chance to teach them to be good and strong citizens of the nation. It is only when the women workers are well protected and restricted that we can hope for strong and good citizens of this nation. Following this a set of factory laws must be promulgated so as to protect the laborers in general.

In conclusion, may I call the attention of all of us to the fact that the problem of labour is so intricate that it involves all members of the community. If there is any friction all of us are going to bear a part of the suffering. May the employers, employees, as well as the general public awaken and fight hard for the cause!

G. M. Thompson, Expert in Public Credit and Railway Finance

G. M. Thompson was born at Denver, Colorado, March 24, 1896. He received a Ph. B. from Yale University, Sheffield Scientific School in 1927, and graduated from the the Princeton School of Military Aeronautics the same year. Subsequently he was assigned as pursuit pilot with the rank of Captain A. S. in the 638th Aero Squadron. Following the war he was statistical research engineer with the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.; Assistant to the President of the engineering firm of McClellan & Junkersfield, Inc., of New York and subsequently was engaged in investment banking in New York. He became associated with the Kemmerer Commission of Financial Experts in January, 1927, and is Secretary of the Committees on Public Credit and Railway Finance.

G. M. Thompson

Salvaging of Derfflinger Costs Six Lives

Six members of the squad of Chinese coolies working on the salvaging of the German steamship *Derfflinger*, wrecked near Tsingtao, died during the past week, as a result of gas poisoning while they were employed in shifting the cargo from one of the damaged holds.

On August 6, following the death of two coolies, a riot of the remaining workers aboard ship threatened the safety of the foreign supervisors and doctors and it was necessary for the U. S. Submarine Tender *Beaver* to send a rescue party of more than 20 armed men to their relief, according to a story in the *Shanghai Times*, for August 12. The *Times* report, which is from a correspondent at Tsingtao, continued.

"The coolies were of the opinion that six of their number had died as a result of carelessness on the part of foreign officers aboard ship. The coolies maintained that the officers had not taken the proper precautions to protect the lives of the Chinese workers."

"The situation for a few tense minutes was ugly. The coolies armed themselves with crude weapons and apparently were bent upon making all foreigners quit the vessel. The American naval doctors, who had gone aboard to attend to a number of other Chinese who were suffering from the ill effects of the gas, and the foreign members of the crew banded together to protect themselves. When the rescue party reached the ship the coolies ceased their belligerence."

The report concluded by saying that the coolies now were wearing gas masks, and though still in an angry mood, were continuing their work.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

49-623

Some Agricultural and Economic Notes on a Trip to Szechuan Province

BY PAUL NYHUS

(Agricultural Commissioner for China, The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)

A SO-CALLED direct boat from Shanghai to Chungking, a distance of 1,000 miles, sounds like a quick trip up the Yangtse and a customary mental calculation—"four days to Hankow, another four to Ichang and four more to Chungking,"—indicates in all a twelve day trip to Chungking. Ten more days overland by chair from Chungking to Chengtu combined with reports of motor buses operating over a part of the way which may cut down this time, permits one to hope that this time the trip should be made in three weeks. But it is useless to reckon closely in China.

At Ichang on May 3 the water mark was several feet too low for moderate sized ships to go on. This was the lowest level for this date in twenty-five years and for six days "men who knew the river" made predictions about boats leaving tomorrow as daily reports came in of rising and falling water levels at Chungking and Ichang. These predictions did not seem to be influenced by rising or falling water.

From Hankow to Ichang the country is flat and similar to the delta land between Shanghai and Hankow but beyond Ichang—in fact all the way from Ichang to Chengtu—one passes through some very fascinating scenery and interesting countryside. Beyond the gorges or narrow channel which the Yangtse has cut through the mountains and which in so many respects isolates East and West China the river runs between low mountains or hills the sides of which are cultivated to a surprising extent considering their steep slope and rocky character.

As a re-shipping point for upper and middle river cargo the shipping activities at Ichang are especially prominent. It explains also the numerous shops stocked with a great variety of foreign groceries and canned goods as ships' supplies or groceries for up-river or overland travellers. At Chungking the commerce and industry of a native city of one half million people seems to transcend in importance what is a considerable shipping activity but which is nevertheless small for an entry port to the largest province of China with a population close to fifty million.

Travel overland by chair from Chungking to Chengtu, the capital of the Province, is well organized. It might be difficult in any other part of China to find such a constant and large stream of traffic between two cities two hundred and fifty miles apart. Coolie hongs very quickly arrange for as many chair carrying and baggage coolies as may be required and experienced "No. 1" coolies take care of arrangements in general in a manner which proves that they have done it before. It is not this way in all parts of China where in so many places few people seem to know about the facilities for travelling to another place.

The route going via Hochow, Suning and Kienchow Nan is called the "Little East Road" and is one of the three overland routes from Chungking to Chengtu. The road itself is essentially a path about three feet wide winding across the country and with minor exceptions consists of stone slabs about five inches thick, one foot wide and three feet long laid together over the entire distance. Over all the hills on the route the road becomes long flights of stone steps.

Hills and Valleys

A country of valleys and strange cone-shaped hills is the first day's impression and this impression becomes fixed and indelible after five or six days crossing paddy fields in the valleys, circling around the base of red hills or ascending long stone steps to the top of ranges where there is an endless panorama of valleys and reoccuring mounds or cone-shaped hills so especially characteristic of the topography of Western Szechuan. In the spring of the year when the reflections of flooded paddy fields intensify the hill and valley landscape the country side is an attractive scene.

There is very little written on the geology of this region but the formation is confined to Eastern Szechuan and is known as the Red Basin because of an underlying red sandstone soft and friable enough for streams of water to have cut down a region of valleys and hills far below the mountains which surround the basin on all sides. Rain and weathering continues the eroding process and almost everywhere on the sides of the hills new soil is breaking off from the crumbly rocks and with one's heel several inches of soil can be broken off from the vertical sides of the red sandstone rocks. The texture of the soil is far more clayey than the term sandstone soil ordinarily implies. In the valleys the fields are terraced to exact horizontal levels for rice fields and continuing up entire hillsides terraced walls are built up to break the slope of hillside fields and to prevent washing from heavy rains in July and August. Over most of the road, therefore, the country is an endless series of hills, some lower, some higher, terraced frequently to the very top to utilize every possible mow of productive land. It is evidence again that the lack of modern methods has not prevented the Chinese farmer from reclaiming and utilizing by hand methods a maximum amount of land area for food production.

The temperatures in Western Szechuan are very similar to those of the Shanghai region but the rainfall is materially less. Although far from liberal the rainfall during the winter and spring months is generally sufficient for the winter crops of wheat, rape seed and beans, to which fact a considerable part of the economic wealth of the province must be attributed in comparison with provinces to the north where winter and spring drought are extremely serious handicaps and restrictions to crop production. April and May rains are sources of great wealth to Szechuan in comparison with the meager rains in these months on the plain of North China. A comparison of rainfall and temperature data for Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan Province, and for two stations in Chihli Province, the latter typical of weather conditions on the Great Plain of North China, is included in Table No. I. A range of high mountains on the northern border of Szechuan protects it from the cold winds blowing from the Mongolian steppes in winter and the mountains of Tibet have a favorable effect on rainfall conditions in Szechuan Province.

TABLE NO. I.

Comparison of Weather Data for Chengtu, Szechuan Province, and Tamingfu and Hengshui, Chihli Province

Months	Temperatures Degrees Faharenheit		Inches Rain	
	Chengtu	*Tamingfu*	*Chengtu*	*Hengshui*
Jan.	44	36	.3	.1
Feb.	46	33	.4	.2
March ..	55	42	.5	.4
April ..	63	58	1.9	.6
May . ..	70	71	2.4	1.2
June . ..	76	78	4.5	1.5
July . ..	78	84	8.1	6.2
Aug. . ..	78	82	10.1	4.1
Sept. . ..	71	72	4.3	1.1
Oct.	64	61	1.9	.3
Nov. . ..	56	44	.6	—
Dec.	46	32	.2	.1
Total ..			35.2	15.9

Source:—Publications of Ziccawei Observatory.

In the hill country as much of the valleys and foothills are used for rice fields as the supply of irrigation water will permit. The irrigation water is collected in the valleys from the rains in early spring and confines the production of these fields to one crop of rice. In May, the paddy fields already flooded or becoming green are especially noticeable and make up probably twenty per cent of the cultivated land over the route travelled.

Leading Crops

On the sloping terraced hillsides wheat, rape seed and beans are the leading winter crops but so general has the cultivation of poppy for opium become that a careful observer estimated that possibly every tenth field was in poppies on the overland route from Chungking to Chengtu. Rape seed oil is the great cooking oil of the province. These winter crops are harvested in April and May and the land replanted in corn, sweet potatoes, beans and

Sun-Maid Raisins

Nature's Sweetmeat

49-625

peanuts as the most general crops, and in more restricted localities cotton, sugar cane, hemp, and a great variety of minor crops. Few provinces raise such a variety of crops capable of making a district independent of products from other provinces. The wood oil which figures so largely in the export trade to the United States from this region is extracted from nuts on trees grown in rough hillside districts.

Although a very small district in respect to the total area of Szechuan Province the plain of Chengtu is considered by some geographers to be one of the most productive and populous pieces of land on the surface of the globe. It is a triangular tract about forty miles wide and ninety miles long and supports a population estimated at five mililon people. The plain owes its productiveness to an irrigation system built by Emperor Li Ping about 800 B.C. At Kwanhsien, some thirty miles to the northwest of Chengtu, the Ming River comes out of the mountains into the plain and is diverted into a number of artificial and semi-natural channels which form the arteries of an irrigation system serving most of the plain.

Professor D. S. Dye of the Union University of Chengtu calls it a system which is "99 per cent natural and one per cent artificial" and explains that the plain itself was formed by floods and sediments from the Ming River and that prior to the present irrigation system the Ming continued to overflow its low banks to the east laying down sediment at one place and cutting new channels at other places and bringing drought or flood or famine to different regions of the plain. The splendid contribution of Emperor Li Ping consisted in providing numerous definite channels over the plain not only to take care of the flood water but to divert through these artificial channels water from the Ming River for use by the farmers during the months of scant rainfall. Professor Dye states that so completely have the Chinese farmers through the past centuries made the most of the irrigation water that an endless network of streams and ditches provides every paddy field with a means of putting water on the field and subsequently draining this water off. The sediment carried by the river from the mountains settles in the fields and is itself a source of fertility which helps to maintain the productivity of the plain.

Cleaning of Channels

The annual cleaning out of rocks and sediment which collect in the rock-curbed channels of the system is absolutely necessary in keeping the beds of the streams below the level of the land and thereby preventing the streams from breaking their banks and flooding the country. For a short time during the dry season the inlet to the system is dammed up and the channels thoroughly cleaned. The safety and wealth of the whole plain is involved to such an extent that it is a matter which is attended to religiously. Emperor Li Ping is deified; the annual release of the river into the artificial channels is both a civil and religious event; and communities on the plain will tolerate no delays or mismanagement in the operation of these vital waterworks.

As one examines the source of the irrigation water at Kwanhsien and sees the agricultural wealth of the plain one comes to wonder at the statesmanship of Emperor Li Ping in executing this project of so far reaching helpfulness to his subjects and at the co-operative effort of all the communities on the plain who have maintained over a period of more than two thousand years the efficient operation of this irrigation system. It is a lesson in co-operative effort for a great many sections and spheres of activity in China.

Residents at Chengtu wonder at the quick change from fields ripe with winter crops in May to fields flooded for rice a few days later. Wheat, rape seed and beans are reported to be of equal importance as winter crops but in the summer months it is almost exclusively rice.

Although a very productive province Szechuan development has probably been hampered more by lack of transportation facilities than by any other single factor. Present transportation facilities are inexcusably slow and expensive. Three rivers, which help to give the province its name of "Four Rivers", all flow south to the Yangtse and with their tributaries cover the western part of the province with an arterial system of waterways which for moving goods out of the province serves quite well but for goods going upstream or into the province are very inadequate. For upstream traffic the native junks are propelled by a crew of oarsmen or pulled over the swifter currents by trackers or coolies along the shore. Interior places away from the river must be reached by coolies each carrying a load of about 120 pounds suspended on a pole over their shoulders. Over the entire route there is a continuous stream of freight moving by this slow and laborious method. At the present time there is some preference for coolies carrying certain kinds of goods all the way from Chungking to Chengtu since at the innumerable likin stations all along the river charges are in many cases more expensive than coolie hire. It is remarkable that trade persists under this severe handicap. The lack of control in this respect raises a fundamental issue. Some encouraging modern changes are taking place in Szechuan Province but one wonders if these changes are but superficial compared to a much needed and far reaching change in an organization of things which will not tolerate local officials, military men or what-not arbitrarily to exploit and "squeeze" the people in the name of innumerable transit taxes or "likin".

Railway Construction Retarded by Hills

Hilly and mountainous country which admittedly makes railway construction in this province difficult has retarded railway construction and the difficult and expensive navigation over the rapids of the Upper Yangtse has, and in many respects continues, to isolate the province from the pressure of economic changes taking place along the coast. Recently, however, outside contacts are bearing results, for motor roads are being built to a surprising extent and extremely primitive transportation is now being replaced by one of the most modern methods of travel. These motor roads do not promise to relieve the movement of freight in and out of the province but for passenger service they promise to fill a very great need. At the present time there are six motor roads radiating from Chengtu in all directions for a distance of thirty to fifty miles and construction is now going on over a mountain pass which will connect Suining with Chengtu a distance of about 125 miles. Suining is located on a tributary of the Kailing River and with the completion of this motor road communications between Chungking and Chengtu will be improved immeasureably. Work on the road over the divide was started from both sides and at the present time the construction crews are so close to the summit that it must be considered a splendid accomplishment in road building in China. It is stated that in building the road from Suining the various communities along the way were each required to build a certain section of the road according to the grade and direction of men supervising the construction. The roads are very wide, the bridges over the small streams are built of stone and the entire project looks like a permanent piece of work. They are unsurfaced at the present time and because of the character of the natural soil over this area are too slippery to use in wet weather. It is evidence of something strangely alien to the traditional country atmosphere of Szechuan to see these roads through the valleys built to a grade and taking wide strips of paddy land where elsewhere the farmer has crowded and even undermined the slabs of a pathway a few feet wide which for centuries has served as a road.

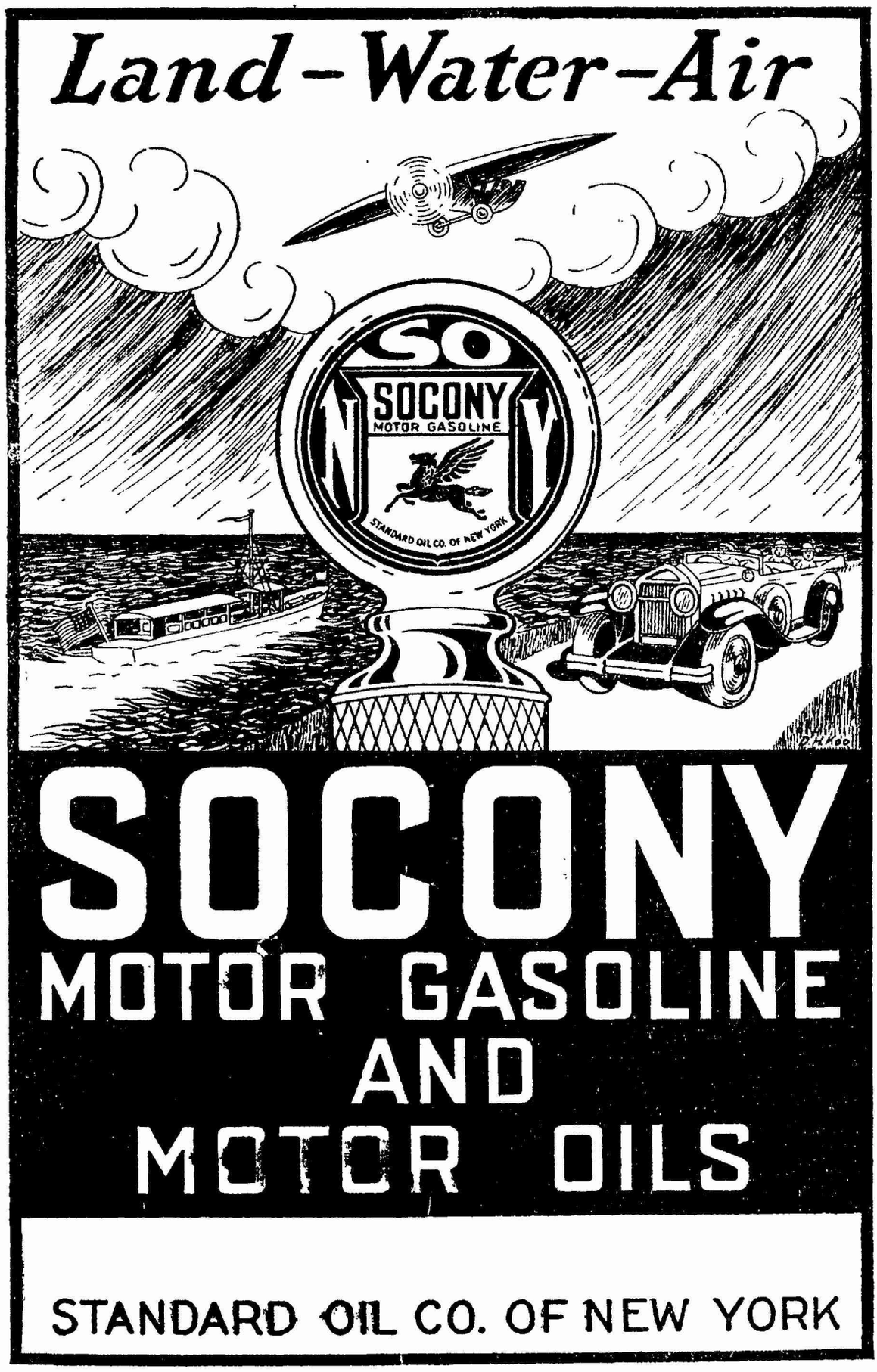
The few private cars are largely confined to Chengtu and the use of the motor roads is by buses owned by bus companies and the military. Bus service is not entirely dependable at the present time since there are interruptions due to the demands of the military, but in spite of irregularities in the service the bus lines have already provided a great addition to the passenger communication in the vicinity of Chengtu. It is maintained that the bus lines quickly pay for themselves when the buses can run continuously and are not obliged to carry soldiers free of charge. The military seem to own the few cars running on the various stages of the Suining-Chengtu road and although this may not be a very healthy situation, credit must be given to one of the former generals in control of the Chengtu district as one of the leading men in the road building movement in Szechuan.

Widening of Streets in Chengtu

One of the modern developments in the city of Chengtu,—a place of roughly one half million people,—has been the widening and paving of many of the thoroughfares through the city. Residents state that at first there were objections to the widening and confiscation of property along the first street which was improved but the street proved so profitable that shop keepers on other streets requested the widening of their particular street and the movement has become a popular one throughout the city. There are a number of other evidences, also, indicating a progressive city administration.

During the summer months the return trip to Chungking is made quite rapidly, for houseboats cover the distance on the Ming and Yangtse rivers as far as Chungking

(Continued on page 521)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Seeing America Last!

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

One hears a great deal in the United States about Seeing America First, but it is the fate of most Americans in China to See America Last—if ever. What follows applies most particularly to missionaries. As a general rule what happens is that a young man or young woman from some section of America goes to an educational institution, and on completing the course gets a position in China. They then go out to China without ever having seen any appreciable part of their own country and all too frequently when they do take a trip back they board a through train at San Francisco to their home destination, and all they see of the country is what they observe from the windows of a Pullman sleeper as they fly by.

This is intended as a sort of guide to those who would take a more lesiurely trip to America and at the same time keep down the cost. First of all, it seems that only a comparatively small number of Americans in China know of the summer excursion facilities which the American railways provide. Tickets are sold on the west coast beginning May 22 available for return until October 31, and as a trans-Pacific passenger you are entitled to 350 lbs. of baggage. Your ticket is also provides for a stop-over at every station en route if you care want do so. Here is an example of a trip, starting at Vancouver and ending up at San Francisco, for there is another concession which is granted to trans Pacific passengers, you can star at one port, go east, and come back to quite a different port and call it a "round trip."

6,600 Mile Trip for $91.25

Vancouver to Victoria, capital of Britsh Columbia by boat, by another boat to Seattle, by train *via* Portland and Idaho to Salt Lake City. From here one may go by direct line east, or wend one's way over the Rio Grande Western by a roundabout scenic route, passing through the Royal Gorge, Pueblo and Colorado Springs to Denver. From here east to Chicago one can go through a number of cities, for example by way of Kansas City and St. Louis. East of Chicago the railways make practically no concessions. and the average traveller will do best by making Chicago or some city near there the final destination of his round trip ticket, and make his own arrangements east of there as suits his convenience, On the return trip one may go south by way of New Orleans, and then switch northward again through Williams, whence it is only a short distance to the Grand Canyon, then head south again for Los Angeles, ending up finally at San Francisco. Here is a trip which totals roughly 6,600 miles, and costs the modest sum Gold $91.25. Just figure out for yourself what such a trip would cost in China supposing that you chose to go by ricsha and wheelbarrow. The cheap labor of China would then work out very expensive, for don't forget that as a trans-Pacific passenger you are are entitled to carry with you all the way 350 pounds of baggage.

Let us take a mere peep at some of the things to be noted enroute. It is surprising to learn how large a proportion of the Far Eastern travellers rush through the States intent on getting to their destination quickly, unmindful of the glories to be seen on every side. Take Victoria for example, one of the most beautiful cities to be seen anywhere. The Burchard Sunken Gardens in the vicinity are one of the world's wonders. Victoria has a decided China atmosphere.

It has been said that all good Americans go to Paris when they die. It is even more true that all "good" Shanghai policemen go to Victoria when they retire, as do many people from other walks of life. Visit one in ten households and you will see the laughing Buddhas, the incense burners, the Peking rugs, and most everything Oriental except the servant. No, there are very few that can afford that, even an Asiatic. There is a King's Printer, (that is a Government printer) at Victoria. He uses nearly all American machinery, as do ninety percent of all printers in Canada. despite the fact that they could get British machinery free of duty and must pay ten per cent on American. The geologist in charge of the mineral exhibit in the Parliament buildings in previous years inspected a gold mine at Port Arthur, and is always glad to see Far Eastern visitors. He told the writer that Sutton of Manchurian fame is a regular student of the mineral exhibit there.

Where China Gets Its Lumber

Seattle and Portland vie with each other and with Canadian ports in supplying lumber and wheat to the Far East. China and Japan are America's best customers for timber. At Seattle one of the sights to be seen is the system of locks which afford sea-going vessels a short cut to inland waters. To get the full benefit of the wonderful Columbia river scenery one has to go by auto, but the Union Pacific skirts the river for hours at a time and makes a good substitute.

Travellers interested in architecture and studying the agricultural and economic possibilites of the country they traverse will always find the state capitols of great interest The little city of Boise, where the capital of Idaho is located, has reason to be proud of its very excellent official headquarters. The Commissioner of Agriculture there is investigating the possibility of importing North China camels to graze on the deserts there and thus make camel's wool of which large quantities are imported into the United States a home industry.

Where the Desert Blooms With Roses

Salt Lake City will always stand out in the traveller's memories. Whatever the Mormons have to their discredit they certainly have taught the rest of America how to make the desert bloom with roses, and with other more utilitarian products.

The state capitol here is one of the finest in the United States. One of the exhibits is the cradle of Maude Adams, one of America's most famous actresses, who was born in Salt Lake City. Her mother was a player in Brigham Young's theater in the early days. There in only one other city in the United States which is comparable for a street system with Salt Lake, and that is Washington, D. C. One of the guides laughingly said, in connection with the growing sugar beet industry and the increasing size of the beets, that you can sometimes see three policemen asleep on one beat at the same time.

From here eastward the trip over the Denver & Rio Grande is one of the most wonderful sights to be seen anywhere in the world. The train stops at the Hanging Bridge (it literally does hang) for ten minutes, but the only way to get the full benefit of the Royal Gorge is to walk it, seven miles to Canon City, where the weary traveler will be rewarded, just at the end of the penitentiary wall, with a drink of water from a famous iron and soda spring, and a delicious drink it makes. The notice board at the Canon City Penitentiary reads: "Admission," More than a thousand, however, have got in for less than that, mostly for offending against the Volstead act.

Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs and Denver make another intersting group. If you like scenery, here it is in profusion. The "natives" to a great extent make a living from it, or rather from the tourists who come to view it. A frank resident, however, mentioned, "The only thing this part of America has got is scenery, and you can't eat that". However the Garden of the Gods is one of the world's wonders. Roam through it at night under the starlit heavens to get the full benefit of this temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Strolling through the streets of Denver one comes across this sign in large letters over the front of a fine newspaper building, "O, Justice when expelled from other habitations make this thy dwelling place.

Lest the guileless wayfarer be misled, just bear in mind that it adorns the home of one of the wildest and most irresponsible papers to be found in the whole United States.

"Dry" Farmers

We now come to the district described in our grandmothers' geographies as, "The Great American Desert." Modern science has changed much of this. They don't practice irrigation here. This is the home of the "dry" farmer. as they used to be called, although they now prefer a more scientific appelation. Dry farming is a method of conserving the moisture, particularly that of the winter's snow from two seasons and make it available for a crop every other year. The seed is planted at the bottom of an inclined furrow and the object is to have the little moisture there is gravitate towards the roots. Fair wheat and bean crops are being raised and as the prairie is broken up it seems that the rainfall is being increased. The country newspaper editors around this neighborhood beguile their idle hours by chasing jack rabbits across the prairies in their motor cars.

Space forbids more than a reference to a few things to be seen all over the country. Even a few years' absence from America impresses on one how rapidly things change. Those who don't get back to America for a decade, and many residents of China don't, have a great many things to catch up on. The all pervasive radio has changed the whole tenor of rural life. Auto camps all over the country provide a haven for the modern tramp who with or without his family carries his earthly belongings not as in days of yore on his back, but on the running board of his car. Irrigation, electrification, systematization, and invention make daily changes in the routine life of the American citizen. The modern American housewife with her electric cooker, electric sweeper, electric washer and electric this and that, is not particularly intersted in your telling her that you have Chinese servants at your command at very cheap wages. She feels that she has better ones.

The Impress of China

China is gradually making its impress on America. You can hardly go anywhere now that you don't meet somebody who has been to China or has friends there. In fact, the traveller from China will sometimes be surprised to find how soon he is 'spotted." When the writer drove into the ferry

entrance with his auto at Jersey City to go over to New York, the cheery voice of the young man who took up the tickets rang out, "How are things in China?" It was a situation worthy of a Sherlock Holmes. The astonished traveller asked why such a question. Here was the young man's reply: "I used to be in the U. S. Navy stationed at Shanghai, and of all the places I've been that's the only place I know of where they make suitcases of the style you have in your car."

Mo dern America travels long distances by automobile. East of Chicago particularly the Far Eastern visitor will find a car a wonderful convenience. An American architect who followed his profession in Shanghai for approximately a decade, about two years ago made the trip across America in his Cadillac, together with his rather large family, under circumstances that entitl e him to go down in history as a prize bluffer. He put his car on a steamer at Shanghai, just in time to escape a summons from th e Frenchtown authorities for not renewing his license and with t hese Shanghai Frenchtown license plates on his car (and nothing else) he calmly rides across the whole of America, only to be challenged in a small town near his final destination in Pennsylvania; and then he calmly shows his expired license (in the French language on one side and Chinese on the other) to the flabbergasted smalltown marshal, and when the country yokels gathered around and began laughing at the constable he quickly handed back the paper to the triumphant Shanghai architect, who was motioned along to proceed—which he did. The Cadillac is still going strong, and the Far Eastern traveller is always welcome at the owner's home.

So, you almost exiled Americans, particularly in the Yangtsze delta, when you get tired of the yellow water, the yellow land, the yellow countenance, and if the truth must be said as regards certain sections of the Far East where white men congregate, yellow morals, always remember that America beckons you with its waving fields of grain, its rocks and rills, its sanitary drinking fountains—all over America clear crystal water is either always flowing or on tap, available without money and without price (no fear of contamination here)—with its wonderful radio programs, its Niagara Falls, its marvelous road system, its pubic libraries (many of them have more information on China than is available in all the libraries in China combined), its spirit of progress and optimism!

By all means See America Last, if, as most residents of China, you haven't seen it first.

New York City, July 12, 1929.

SOME AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC NOTES ON A TRIP TO SZECHUAN PROVINCE

(*Continued from page 518*)

in five days. The actual sailing time of river boats from Chungking to Shanghai is about seven days. The necessity of travelling at the very slow rate of twenty-five miles a day either walking or being carried in a chair is in itself an opportunity to observe many conditions along the route. Admittedly a productive and rich province one sees so much of filth, poverty and disease in going through village after village that the villages become one of the unpleasant recollections of a trip of this sort. People who constantly travel in the interior probably become callous and inured to the uncleanliness and odors of Chinese inns, but the writer does not qualify in this respect. A friendliness on the part of the country people is the rule here as in country districts in other parts of China through which the writer has travelled. The thoroughness of the Chinese farmer in working his soil and getting the largest yields from the ground is demonstrated here as in many other provinces. A very skilful selection and adjustment of crops to the special climatic and soil conditions obtaining in different provinces and localities in China is further demonstrated by the crops grown under the conditions in Szechuan Province. Whatever may be the deficiency of Chinese farmers in matters of seed selection and attention to disease and insect troubles his methods must be considered thorough and scientific regardless of his lack of a scientific understanding of the practices which tradition has bequeathed him and which he follows in an axiomatic manner. He has secured through tradition and inheritance what Westerners have in most respects confirmed in their laboratories. For the most part his laborious methods are an adjustment to low wage rates and economic conditions and are not unscientific as to principles of crop production. His patience with hardships and elementary conditions of life are probably due as much to his ignorance of something better as to an absolute helplessness before forces which he does not comprehend—lack of education, over population, lack of collective and organized effort beyond the family unit, and lack of an officialdom and governmental organization aiding his development by effective leadership and authority.

Shanghai, August 3, 1929.

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Who's Who in China

Chuang Sung-fu.

莊崧甫字景仲

Mr. Chuang Sung-fu, otherwise Chuang Ching-chung, philanthropist, industrialist and statesman, was born in Fenghwa, Chekiang, 1859, and is one of the best known active members in the Kuomintang.

About in 1908 Mr. Chuang joined the Tung Mei Hui to undertake revolutionary propaganda with other comrades in the province of Chekiang. In 1911 after the overthrow of the Manchu regime and the establishment of the republican government, he was appointed finance commissioner of the Military Government of Chekiang. Later he was made salt commissioner in the same province. About in 1922 Mr. Chuang was elected a member of provincial Assembly of Chekiang and concurrently chairman of Fenghwa district Assembly. When the Kuomintang came to rule Chekiang in 1927, Mr. Chuang was appointed a member of the Provincial Government there and also a member of the Chekiang Office of the Central Political Council. Last year when the Legislative Yuan was installed he was made a member of the organization, which post together with the membership of the newly created Yellow River Conservancy Board, he still holds.

Mr. Chuang's education was wide and thorough, especially in agriculture. He has written many books and pamphlets along this line. The most popular of them are: "A New Study of Agriculture," "Plans of Conservancy," and "Preventive Methods of Locusts."

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The Modern Chinese Educational Tendency

BY MRS. C. Y. W. MENG 孟湯潔如

EDUCATION, like law, is stable but not fixed. It has to follow changing social, political and economic conditions and it has to adapt itself to the changing circumstances. Education is really the "adaptor" between humanity and the new civilization, because education has a strong civilizing force. Therefore, education is a very important subject especially at a time when a long-existing old civilization is just to be displayed by a new one.

The Chinese nation is well known for its literary profession. The subject on education is therefore not a new thing to the Chinese. But when this subject is discussed in the scientific sense, it at once becomes very new to the Chinese. When we are reminded that at present 97% of the Chinese masses cannot read and write even their own names, this subject at once becomes very important, not only to the educationalist, but to every patriotic Chinese.

Chinese Conception of Education

Among four classes of professions—scholars, farmers laborers, and merchants—the Chinese always regarded the first as the most glorious one of all. Ranging from the richest to the poorest people, they all liked their sons to study. So it is wrong to say that there was no education in China. But all these people who sent their sons to study had an aim in mind which was entirely and materially different from that of western people in sending their sons to study, all hoped that their sons would become "officials". All the boys who buried their heads to study hoped that they might become officials in the future.

That explains why in the old days, the Chinese governments had never established any educational institutions. Education was regarded as something concerned with the people themselves. The governments only acted as supervisors by giving examinations at certain times of the year. The relations between teachers and students was the same as the relations between fathers and sons. The purpose of education was to teach students to observe the old ethics, to preserve the honour of their family, to make fame and add to the fame of their parents.

As a result of the industrial revolution and the development of trade with the outside world, the western people realized that the development of a country must be coupled with the development of the education of the people. So, in every state, enormous revenues were spent for the development of education. By generalizing education, the western governments aimed to make people more conscious of national affairs and to enable them to earn their living. Governments wanted to encourage some more science which would have great effect upon industrial development.

From the Tang Dynasty up to the Ching Dynasty the system of examination on classics and essay writing was in use. But the governments' purpose was also to quality some men to be the "officials." But since the Opium War (1840) due to the ingress of the foreign influence and the outside economic pressure, all the Chinese social, political and economic institutions have been brought into contact with western institutions, and have been forced to undergo tremendous changes. All these changes certainly had a great effect upon Chinese education. At the end of the 20th century, vigorious steps were taken to reform the Chinese educational system. The system of examination was abolished, schools were established, and the study of the classics was changed into a study of text books. But the idea that "to study is to become an official" was so deeply rooted in the minds of the Chinese that the Chinese parents, in sending their sons to schools, still hoped, as they did before, that their sons would become officials. Toward the end of 20th century those who were entrusted with improving the Chinese educational system were all old-type Chinese officials having no idea of modern education at all. The education of women was totally disregarded.

Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, due to the continuous civil warfare China had never adopted any definite educational policy. There was no definite educational system, and the conception of education was much confused.

Beginning from the 20th century, hundreds of Chinese were sent abroad to study, but their aim in going abroad was not altogether different from the old Chinese conception—that is, to become officials. That explains why when these people returned to China, they contributed little to the Chinese nation and to their countrymen.

(*Continued on page 526*)

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DEMOCRACY IN THE ORIENT

(*Continued from page 506*)

plete partition of Turkey, we need not dwell; it is sufficient if we visualize the contacts that occurred between native and foreigner and the peculiar impressions of power, engendered by Western civilization, which were received by the native. Constant exhibitions of business and political efficiency and of continuous and developing prosperity, both accounted products of Western political organization and method, could not fail to stimulate weak, poverty-stricken observers to imitation and emulation, so far as these were possible in their greatly handicapped positions. The ideas and ideals of the French Revolution, too, held great inspiration for those whose liberties had been most effectually removed.

The Middle East

In the Middle East, particularly in Persia, Russia and Great Britain were again the principal aggressive powers. In the case of Persia, the first seeds of Western Imperialism were sown by England. In 1889, an Englishman founded the Imperial Bank of Persia for the unique purpose of lending money to the shah at high interest. This procedure was imitated by the Russian ministry of finance. Besides enjoying profitable business, these banks established the possibility of securing concessions and perhaps, at last, political control. Russia, in fact, soon secured the right to build a railway from the Russian border to Teheran and to open up coal and oil resources. England, besides becoming interested in Foreign merchandise and in the caravan traffic from India, felt the importance of Persia as a defensive state for India. Indeed, when Russia displayed her tendency to swoop down upon northern Persia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and other regions, England finally boldly asserted her disapproval. In 1906, relations between these two Powers were very delicate. But an agreement was reached at last whereby Russia was allotted northern Persia as a sphere of influence and England, southern Persia. A neutral zone open to both Powers remained between these two spheres. Afghanistan, it was further agreed, should not be annexed by either Power (although Russia might treat with the ruler of this country through the English Government) and Tibet should be communicated with only through the Chinese Government. Persia, as may be seen, was permitted no voice in the matter. However, just prior to the signing of this agreement, the tendency to establish a democratic form of government was becoming very strong in the minds of many educated Persians. Indeed, an amazing transformation had been going on which resulted, in 1906, in the provision (by the autocratic shah) of constitutional and representative government. The National Council, consisting of representatives of the princes, nobles, clergy, farmers, merchants, tribal chiefs, and other classes, was now to have control of such things as finances, treaties and concessions. But the Russians and English frowned upon this new threat to their increasing domination. After all, those sentiments expressed in the preamble of the Agreement, namely, that the imperialistic Powers sincerely desired the "peaceful development" of Persia and the preservation of her "integrity and independence" were, like many other preambles, mere words. Consequently, bitter struggles for autonomy ensued. With the World War and the Russian Revolution, the situation changed. Bolshevist Russia denounced the Agreement, and England was left with a free hand. England proceeded in the late subtle methods of Imperialism to attempt by a treaty (providing English advisers for service in the Persian Administration, English Officers and munitions for the Persian army, etc.) to establish a virtual protectorate. But Persian Cossacks took over the government, set up a premier who denounced the unratified treaty and supported a military leader, Reza Khan, who became dictator. Great Britain would not finance a new war; and this fact, coupled with the appearance of American oil interests and the growing opposition of the Bolshevists to English Imperialism, is largely accountable for the recent successes of the Persian people in their revolt against Imperialism and in their struggle for autonomous and representative government. There are, of course, many difficulties to be surmounted before Persia can be a thoroughly democratic state; among them is the great ignorance of the masses, who had so long known only a feeble though autocratic rule, and the unwillingness of tribal chiefs to submit to authority of any kind.

Afghanistan

The developments in favor of Democracy in Afghanistan are peculiarly interesting; for, although this country was not overrun by the Imperialistic nations in the way that Persia had been, there was a desire, especially on the part of King Amanulla, to give to the country a civilization something like that which was seen on every side. King Amanulla undertook his ambitious program in 1919, when he declared the independence of Afghanistan, instituted changes in administration, and secured England's recognition of his country's sovereignty. Just recently, in February of this year, the King, breaking the tradition of isolation, toured Europe to study the civilization in which he now had so much faith. His reception in England and on the continent was described in a recent editorial in *The Shanghai Times*:

"From the beginning of his tour King Amanulla awakened enthusiasm, and as he journeyed farther west interest in him was stimulated by reason of his energy and tenacious adherence to the educational side of his mission. In France he was received with an almost unprecedented welcome, while in Great Britain he was first the guest of the King and afterwards of the nation, being taken up in the air, on the sea and beneath it, shown British home life in town and country and given every opportunity to make himself and his entourage familiar with our life and government. From England he went over to the continent, where he was shown everything he wished to see, except perhaps in Russia, where circumstances gave him an opportunity to display character and statesmanship. His reported speeches showed that he was not prepared to swallow Occidental culture whole, but that he had wisely arrived at the conclusion that it had features which his people would be better without."

Upon his return to Afghanistan, King Amanulla made new steps towards the modernization of his country. The editorial just quoted refers to the establishment of a People's Council based upon direct elections, to communications to be improved, to the foreign training of officers and to military preparedness against possible Russian plots; and it closes thus: "Unquestionably, Afghanistan intends to take all that is good in Western civilization and can be adapted to the country. The King entertains the strongest notions on what would be bad to introduce to his realm from Europe. But he believes in greater freedom for the people, in education and enlightenment generally". It is true, however, that subsequent events have shown that the people are unwilling to accept so readily a new order of things, that there were no popular cravings for "enlightenment" such as the West could endow. Revolt of angry tribes has driven the King from his throne and simultaneously, the first encroachments of Democracy have been thrust back. At the present writing, the King is seeking to recover his throne and to continue his reforms. We await the results of his efforts.

Russian Turkistan

Immediately to the north of Afghanistan lies Russian Turkistan, a land of wastes and irrigated farm lands which Russia penetrated in the sixth and seventh decades of the nineteenth century. This region is the dwelling place of peoples belonging to the Turkish race and speaking the Turkish language; but various antagonistic elements, such as the northern Kirgiz herdsmen, the central Uzbeg-Sarts (farmers, artisans, and merchants, more civilized than their neighbors), and the southern Turkoman herdsmen, seemed to be content with Russian rule and made no opposition. They may be said to represent that catagory of peoples which I referred to above as inclined to welcome overlordship of a Western Power. In fact, under Russian rule, the Turkomans gave up brigandage and slave traffic to some extent to take up pursuits of agriculture. Russian railroads gave great impetus to cattle raising, dairying, cotton-growing, and trade in lambskins. It was not until the Bolshevist revolution in Russia that a political move was taken by the natives; and when such a move was taken, it was not to obtain independence but to unite with a few Russian colonists for the purpose of setting up Soviet republics which should remain loyal to Russia. As Dr. P. T. Moon writes in his *Imperialism and World Politics*, "the significant aspect of this event was not that the Russians retained control even under a supposedly anti-imperialist Bolshevik government, but that Bolshevik propaganda could flow into Persia, Afghanistan, India, and China, stirring up Asia to throw off the galling yoke—so the Bolshevist phrase goes—of European imperialism." Dr. Moon adds: "Whether it (Russian propaganda) succeeds or not in creating Asiatic rebellions, more or less serious, is probably of less moment than the certainty that it has already stimulated the growth of self-consciousness, or the spirit of self-determination, of resentment against European Imperialism, among the peoples of Asia". Just how these ideals of Russian Bolshevism will ultimately affect the loyal Soviets of Russian Turkistan is an interesting speculation.

(*To be continued*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Anarchist Epic

Boston. A Contemporary Historical Novel. By Upton Sinclair. Published by T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. London, 1929.

The old principle that fact is stranger than fiction has been utilized by Upton Sinclair, in one novel after another, to put some of the most moving tragedies of life into written form. Sinclair does not have to go to the Middle Ages, to the period of the American Revolution, or even to the days when the West was wild, to find courage, daring, heroism, and all that is connected with what we call nobility in human life. He takes the careful and accurate reports of court trials, of citizens' committees, of the American Civil Liberties Union, of industrial investigations, and makes of their dry facts a living, moving picture of real aspects of American life. In the earlier days the facts he discovered filled him—a young man who had led a comparatively sheltered life—with horror, which he reflected in his works. "The Jungle" is an example of this period,—the response of a young, intelligent, and keenly sensitive mind to the horrible actualities of the Chicago stockyards.

I recall a personal incident when I was a fellow-citizen of Sinclair's at Arden, Delaware. (Scott Nearing was also there at the time, if I remember correctly.) Sinclair was arrested with a number of other residents of this colony of liberals and freethinkers for the unspeakable crime of playing baseball on Sunday in the State of Delaware, and spent several days in jail as a result. He found, of course, the jail filthy, verminous, and with complete facilities for the transmission of every loathsome disease, while the rotten food was such as no man could maintain health upon. This was five years after "The Jungle," but Sinclair was still so unsophisticated as to be appalled by these conditions, and to break into print with an "expose,"—as if such conditions were out of the ordinary in American jails. In 1917 he was still unsophisticated, and fell like any hayseed for Wilson's bunk about the "war to end war" and a "peace without victory."

Perhaps it was the war which changed him. This supreme disappointment apparently shocked his simple confiding nature into a temporary sophistication. At any rate, it is in his after-war novels that we first find evidence of this. The outstanding example is "100 Per Cent: The Story of a Patriot." Here, for the first time, Sinclair achieves the quality which many consider a *sine qua non* of fine literature,—irony. This book (published as "The Spy" in England) is Voltairean in its supreme irony. It is the one book of our generation (perhaps of any generation) which deserves to be put side by side with "Candide."

The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Sinclair's latest novel, "Boston," is a picture of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is based upon official records, and upon writings and public statements of persons connected with the case, including the two principals. It is a splendid work, giving a clear and moving picture of this case, clear and unmistakeable delinations of Sacco and Thayer, Vanzetti and Fuller, of "anarchist wops" and Boston blue-bloods. Sinclair here shows himself capable of a sympathetic presentation of men with whose ideas he disagrees absolutely. This is perhaps the greatest quality of the book.

If Sinclair is unfair at times, it is probably not intentional. When the question of bomb-throwing is brought up as an activity of certain anarchists, Sinclair never intimates, either directly or through any of his characters, that belief in bomb-throwing is not peculiar to a few anarchists. Nearly all men believe in bomb-throwing. Even Sinclair was advocating it heartily ten years ago—like all other good Americans—at a time when Sacco and Vanzetti were in Mexico in order to avoid being drawn into it. Though some anarchists, like other men, believe in bomb-throwing under certain circumstances, the only men who do *not* believe in such tactics are certain anarchists,—such men as Tolstoy, Christ, Shelley, Thoreau (who also had experience with Massachusetts justice and the insdei of a Massachusetts jail), and their kind. If Sinclair fails to make this clear it is not through lack of intellectual honesty, but simply through lack of imagination,—an occasional inability to think clearly. Even yet he is not a sophisticate,—and apparently never will be. It is difficult to be as charitable with his constant inaccurate presentation of anarchists as non-believers in organization, though he makes it clear at one point early in the book that there are some anarchists who believe in organization,—though opposed to the compulsory organization of the State.

An American Court

It is a book worth reading. It gives a wonderful picture of an American court. It shows without fear or favor the work of the defence,—some of which was unquestionably wrong. When early in the case the defence (then in the hands of Lee Swenson) was give a chance to "fix" the case for fifty thousand dollars, they could have taken it or left it, but it was suicidal to expose it. That two anarchist wops should cause the exposure of the criminality and corruption of officials was unthinkable. The Government could not get Swenson, but they could get Sacco and Vanzetti,—and they did. "See what I did to those anarchist bastards?" said Judge Thayer proudly.

The case will probably be raised again some day. Many will remember the Haymarket case, when five anarchists and revolutionary socialists were executed for a crime with which they were not proved to have any connection whatever, their real crime being their heterodox ideas. Five years after these men were killed a new Governor of Illinois—Altgeld—had an official commission investigate the case, the investigation revealing not a trace of evidence against the murdered men. "The dead cannot be brought back to life," said the Governor. "All that the State can do now is to pardon the surviving victims." And three other men, sentenced to long prison terms at the same legal lynching, breathed the air of freedom again. To this act of justice Altgeld sacrificed one of the most brilliant political careers in American history.

There will be an investigation into the Sacco-Vanzetti case some day. There are still men in Massachusetts who retain some of the stern belief in justice of their Revolutionary ancestors. But Sacco and Vanzetti are dead. So is John Brown.

Harry Paxton Howard

The Baha Movement

The Bahai World (1926-1928) New York City: Bahai Publishing Committee

Abdul Baha, the successor of Baha Ullah, who visited America and Europe delivering lectures on religion, world-court, common language, tolerance, creating a profound impression wherever he went, died in Akka, Palestine, about seven years ago. This great teacher brought a new message of peace and purity to the world, and in contradiction to the teachings of orthodoxy, he stood for equality of man, and full liberty for womanhood. His message which is inspiring and peace-giving was accepted by a large number of thoughtful persons in the world, and to-day the adherents of the Bahai cause are found in every country of the world.

This is a biennial international record of the Bahai movement. The book opens with a quotation of Abdul Baha in which we read:—

"He is a true Bahai who strives by day and by night to progress and advance along the path of human endeavor, whose most cherished desire is to enrich and illuminate the world, whose source of inspiration is the Essence of Divine Virtue, whose aim in life is to so conduct himself as to be the cause of infinite progress . . . "

There are excerpts from the writings of Baha Ullah and others, each piece being at once beautiful and inspiring.

The testament of Abdul Baha is a remarkable document. It is filled with highest religious sentiments, and a spirit of moral and spiritual upliftment characterises the writing.

The book is well illustrated. There are group photos of many nationalities representing the Bahai cause in different lands.

H. P. Shastri

Some Creators of Music

Famous Composers by Nathan Haskell Dole. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. Third edition, revised and enlarged, 1929. 801 pages, including 39-page index.

This volume presents the lives of thirty-four composers in a sympathetic and interesting way. Mr. Dole was for some years musical editor of the Philadelphia Press. The book first came out in 1891; was later enlarged and issued in two volumes; and is now still further revised and enlarged in the new edition which is embellished with thirty-four etchings, an illustration for each biographical sketch.

The author gives us intimate details of the surroundings, development and achievements of the artists, and enlivens the text by anecdotes and humorous stories. Many of these famous men suffered from poverty and misfortune and their vicissitudes are told with sympathy and feeling.

Famous Composers is an excellent reference book, especially for young music students who will find the important points of each biography told in a pleasing and lucid manner. The index is above the average. It is arranged topically under each composer's name, and with musical compositions listed in such a way as to facilitate search.

G. B. S.

A "Fere" Story of the Cumberlands

The Happy Mountain, by Maristan Chapman (Viking Press, New York, $2.50 Gold)

"Fere", as explained in the glossary of mountain idiom which Miss Chapman so thoughtfully has added to her tale of the hills, means sympathetic, or friendly. The word has a charm and grace and oldish opulence about it that we like--and so, for that matter, has *The Happy Mountain*. The book presents a little-known branch of the great American family. Here is an unaffected interpretation of a picaresque people who, though living in the land notorious for its pride in industrialism and modernity, are yet among the quaintest and most old-fashioned folk in the world. They still talk and think and act in the manner of their "grandsirs"—their proud ancestors who several generations ago journeyed from England and Scotland and Ireland to the shores of America and then promptly isolated themselves in the tranquil beauties imprisoned in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee.

Enriched by the author's sure understanding of her material—we are told she lived many years in these mountains—the book contains satisfying descriptions of the calm grandeur of the hills, the imperturbable characters who people them and their magnificent unconcern with the troublesome problems that vex this weary world of today. Her writing is clean and sharp, like the ripe air in the very vales folded in by the steep crusts of the outlands. "The Happy Mountain" is more than authentic and skilfully written. It is Something that will be of historical value long after it has been robbed of its contemporaneous interest.

For a first novel it is remarkably emancipated from autobiographical tendencies. One also thanks whatever gods used to be that the usual sex-problem fugue recurs only infrequently; when introduced its use always is well justified. It is somewhat of a relief to see the mountaineers emerge at last as normal, wholesome, intelligent folk with a happy sense of humor. One had about to conclude, from misrepresentations of the past, that the "hill-billy" generally is a morbid incorrigible, invariably queer and always looking for a chance to blaze away at the revenue officers who, alas, now have become mere prohibition agents. But such things as perennial wife-beating, gulping of raw red likker made from their stubby corn and, in odd moments, joining the crowd at Jim Lewis' General Store, there to amuse themselves by whittling of sticks and incredibly accurate expectorations of fullsome quantities of tobacco juice upon the bright nickle knob of the big red base burner—these are habits which, according to Miss Chapman, if not wholly non-existent, certainly have been exaggerated in the importance they occupy in the lives of mountain men. "Driven to frenzy by the futility of outland interpretation," she has created a story that at once delivers us from monstrosities—and substitutes some very real and moving characters of high integrity and likeableness.

You will like "The Happy Mountain" if you like skill and poise in the use of simple language and if you admire brief flashes of rich description and if you are entertained by quaint, albeit none too strenuous characters. In several places the writing is marred by frequent repetitions and over-emphasis and one feels, occasionally, that it would have profited by sharp editing. Still, as we said, the book has been chosen as the August offering to fifty thousand members of the Literary Guild of America and who is there, one may well tremble and ask, who knows better than they whether a book needs editing or not?

E. S.

Tan Ah-moh Charged with Manslaughter

Driver of the motor car which last week collided with the motorcycle ridden by G. A. Griffiths, who was killed in the accident, Tan Ah-moh has been charged with manslaughter in the Provisonal Court. He was brought before Judge Sung and Deputy Hasegawa, but the case was adjourned and later brought before the same judge, with a British deputy sitting in court. The charge followed an inquest over the deceased conducted by Registrar I. T. Morris, of the British Police Court, who rendered a verdict of death resulting from an accident caused by careless driving.

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THE MODERN CHINESE EDUCATIONAL TENDENCY

(*Continued from page 523*)

No Progress In Education

During recent times, the Chinese have made practically no progress in education, There are two reasons for this. In the first place, due to the covulsion of Chinese civilization by western civilization, all the Chinese social, political and economic institutions had undergone tremendous changes, and as the Chinese did not prepare themselves for these changes and did not know how to adopt themselves to the changing conditions, a period of no progress, especially in the educational field, was inevitable.

Secondly, during the period of transition conflict was certain to occur.

Chinese Education Hereafter

Let us now discuss what should be the Chinese educational policy hereafter. In the first place, the Chinese must realize that education can not be independent, and it is really closely connected with the other social, political and economic institutions. Therefore, to reform education, the Chinese should take into consideration the present state of the Chinese social, political and economic institutions.

Secondly, the present state of the Chinese social, political and economic institutions are so awkward that neither the western institutions nor the old Chinese institutions, are suitable to the Chinese of the present day. The Chinese should work out some mediate solution—that is, the mixture between the new and old institutions. What is true of the other institutions is equally true of education.

Thus we come to the conclusion that the fundamental cause of the turmoil in China today is the backwardness of education. In order to obtain true economic independence, we have to develop industrial education. In order to protect China in the family of nations, we have to develop the military education. In order to hold the Chinese resposible for national affairs, we have to develop the general education.

Jue Yui School, 覺如公學 Shanghai, August 5, 1929.

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NANKING ROAD

North China Areas Devastated by Floods

Serious floods in the north during the past week have devastated many areas totalling thousands of square miles, and made more than half a million homeless. The floods have even reached the great cities of Peiping and Tientsin.

Early in the month it was reported that the Tungting River in Chihli west and southwest of Peiping, was rising daugerously. August 5 a thousand feet of the left bank of the river collapsed, and more than two hundred square miles were flooded hundreds of villages inundated, and many persons drowned. Thousands of cattle were also drowned, and the harvest ruined. August 6 the southern, eastern, and western suburbs of Peiping were under water, and some of the southern part of the Chinese City itself was flooded with two or more feet of water (this part of the city contains few houses). A bridge over the Yungting collapsed.

The same day it was learned that the Tasha River had burst its banks fifteen miles to the northwest of Peiping, flooding the country with five feet of water. A 110-foot bridge crossing it was destroyed, interrupting traffic on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway. Tens of thousands of persons were flooded out here also.

The floods caused a stoppage on the Peiping-Mukden line at about the same time, washing away a section of the line between Chinchow and Shanhaikuan. Yangtsun, on the Peiping-Tientsin line, was flooded by the overflowing of the Grand Canal on August 7. The Peiping-Suiyuan Railway suffered from Kalgan westward, the line being washed out in many places over a distance of thirty-two miles, while three bridges were damaged and the telegraph put out of business for a couple of days.

There were floods further north, Mukden having been practically isolated for some days, the Liao and Hun Rivers both overflowing their banks and damaging the tracks of the Peiping-Mukden, Mukden-Antung, and Mukden-Dairen lines, while the eastern suburbs of the city were under water from the Hun River. The Mukden-Dairen line was reported reopened about August 10.

A *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping reported heavy rains on August 8 and 9, inundating more territory.

The number of sufferers in various districts is estimated at over half a million persons. Great numbers are living on the sides or tops of hills which now appear as islands, where many are starving. The provincial authorities and Chinese societies are working hard to provide relief for the sufferers but are reported unable to cope with the enormous number needing relief in many districts. Besides the question of fund- many place- are difficult of approach. The Nanking Governs ment, which was appealed to for support, was reported by *Kuo Min* on August 10 to have remitted $20,000 to Chihli for relief work.

One aspect of the floods is of commercial benefit to Tientsin. The flood water pouring down from its tributaries into the Hai-ho, which runs past Tientsin, is expected to wash out to the sea the silt now blocking up this river, and permit coasting steamers to go up-stream to Tientsin from Tangku again. In the meantime, however, Tientsin has been flooded by heavy rains, parts of the Concessions and the Chinese City having been flooded to a depth of over three feet in many places.

Upton Close and Party in Shanghai

Mr. and Mrs. Upton Close and their party of 86 students of Oriental affairs, who have been travelling through Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China for several weeks, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking last Tuesday evening, and put up at the Cathay and various other hotels in the city. It is undersood that Mr. and Mrs. Close, accompanied by some of the party, will return to America via India and the Suez. Others of the party will return via Siberia, through Vladivostok, while the rest will journey directly across the Pacific, after a few days stop at Shanghai. Upton Close is a former Peiping newspaper man and contributor to the *China Weekly Review*. At present he is on the faculty of the University of Washington, as professor of Far Eastern history and politics. He is the author of several books dealing with China.

Two New U. S. Treasury Agents in Shanghai

Two special agents of the United States Treasury in addition to the one already here are being sent to Shanghai. One of the important duties of these officials will be the prevention of opium smuggling such as occurred in San Francisco recently in the case of Mrs. Ying Kao, wife of the Chinese vice consul there. The number of treasury agents is being increased in other oriental ports and in Europe as well as in Shanghai.

Men and Events

A Chinese broker, Tsang Zung-kau, was drowned at the open-air swimming pool near Dixwell Road last week.

Hallet Abend, correspondent for the New York Times, has arrived in Shanghai and is planning to open an office here.

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt left Shanghai last Saturday, abord the Dollar Liner *President Grant*, destined for Seattle.

General Chiang Kai-shek has accepted the honorary presidency of the National Athletic Contest which is to be held in Hangchow next spring.

Dr. C. T. Wang entertained with a tiffin at the Majestic Hotel last Sunday for Congressman and Mrs. L. C. Dyer, of Saint Louis, Mo. A number of other Chinese and foreign guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page left for a visit to America, aboard the Dollar Liner *President Grant* a week ago today. Mr. Page is manager of the China General Edison Company a subsidiary of the General Electric Company of America.

It was reported on August 6 that the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927, has been settled, so far as France and China are concerned, by the payment of $86,100 by the Chinese Government to the French authorities, covering damage suffered by French nationals at the time.

The French aviators Rignot and Arrachart, who left Shanghai on July 22 after a week's stay following their arrival from Canton, arrived in Peiping on August 6. They went to Nanking from Shanghai, thence to Hankow. En route to Peiping from Hankow they were forced to descend at Chengchow.

Harry Smith, of New York, and W. B. Trundle, of Washington, arrived in Shanghai last Tuesday aboard the Dollar Liner *President Madison*. They are both aviators and are to be associated here with the Shanghai office of Aviation Exploration, Inc.

General Chang Chi-kiang, president of the Central Boxing Association, and provincial official of Chekiang, has announced that he will award a purse of $15,000 to the winner of the Sino-Japanese Boxing Contest, scheduled to take place in Hangchow on October 1st.

A United Press report from New York dated August 3 quoted William Carey, President of the Madison Square Garden, to the effect that the company he headed planned to build a 2100-mile railway in China, though he was at present unable to state were or when this would be done.

Mr. Hin Wong, foreign secretary of the Kwangsi Exposition and Canton correspondent for the *China Weekly Review*, is visiting Shanghai en route to Peiping. Mr. Wong is among the more famous Chinese journalists and he has a large number of friends in newspaper and political circles.

The American Women's Club of Shanghai has issued its bulletin for the month of August. The booklet contains several interesting articles, but attention is called to the fact that both an editor and an advertising manager are needed to produce future issues, those who held these positions in the past having returned to America.

C. K. Chien, manager of the East Asiatic Engineering Co., was kidnapped by four armed men in the French Concession last week, who drew up beside Mr. Chien, (in his car) in another car, and forced him at pistol point to alight and enter their car. Mr. Chien is an American-educated architect and engineer, married to an American girl.

It is reported that Mr. Saburi will be appointed Japanese Minister to China, in succession to the present Minister Mr. Yoshizawa, who it is understood will be promoted to the rank of ambassador. Mr. Sabuai was formerly Director of the Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Office, and until recently was Councilor of the Japanese Embassy in London.

The first non-stop flight between Canton and Nanking was made on August 3, by Commander Liu Peh-chuan of the Yunnan Aviation Department on the plane *Golden Steed*, making the trip in less than seven hours. The flyer's mission was a report from Yunnan to General Chiang on Yunnan's recent campaign against the Kwangsi rebels.

A deadlock in the Sino-Belgian negotiations for the retrocession of the Belgian Concession at Tientsin is reported. A *Ta Chung* message states that this is due to the insistence of the Belgian commissioners upon floating a municipal loan of $100,000 to meet the deficit of the Concession before it is handed over, the loan to be made good by the Special Municipality of Tientsin after the retrocession.

Reports from Nanking state that the Ministry of Comunications will shortly inaugurate a passenger and freight service on the Nanking-Shanghai air mail line which was started last month. Preparations are expected to be complete by the end of August, and the fare will probably be about $40. It is further reported that the Ministry has placed another order for planes from abroad, to be used to establish a Shanghai-Hankow line.

Dr. Henry C. Wesche, an American missionary, was carried off by some bandits in Shantung on August 9, when they were driven out of the city of Tungchangfu, which they had occupied. The American authorities at Tsinan have made representations to the Commissisoner for Foreign Affairs there, and the Chairman of the Shantung Government has instructed the troops pursuing the bandits to make every effort to effect Dr. Wesche's release. It is said that the bandits ask to be taken into the regular Government forces in exchange for releasing the missionary.

Chinese Communist Armies Still Active In South

Further activities of the Chinese Communist forces in the south are reported, in western Fukien, northwestern Kwangtung, and parts of Kiangsi. It is stated that Liencheng, an important strategic city in western Fukien, was taken on August 6 by the Communist forces under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung, the Government forces retreating southward. The death of Chu Teh, reported a week ago, has not been confirmed.

A *Kuo Wen* message from Changsha states that the Suishui district in Kiangsi is reported to have fallen into the hands of Gen. Pan Teh-hwai, referred to as a Communist leader, on August 4, with considerable loss of lives and property.

While the Communists have taken certain places in Fukien, they have had to abandon others. In these evacuated districts there has been complete destruction, so far as possible, of the old land titles and of contracts between landlords and peasants. An attempt is being made by General Chang and other liberal Kuomintang men to take advantage of the situation to reconstruct the district on a new and equitable basis, preventing the landlords from regaining their old position of privilege and exploitation.

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

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Shanghai.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Harbin, Aug. 7.—39 Communists arrested in the recent raid on the local Soviet Consulate-General have been turned over to the procurator's office here.

Harbin, Aug. 7.—It has been decided to guard locomotive construction works, locomotives in motion and other important places along the C. E. R. with armed police.

Harbin, Aug. 7.—At about 2 a.m. a number of locomotives in the repair shop here were overturned and seriously damaged by unknown persons.

Tokyo, Aug. 8—A Sino-Japanese joint art exhibition will be held in Shanghai beginning Oct. 25.

Manchuli, Aug. 8.—Chu Shao-yang, plenipotentiary delegate for the National Government, has reported that the negotiations with the M. Melnikoff have ended in failure.

Manchuli, Aug. 8.—Local Chinese police last night arrested and took into custody 20 empolyees of the C. E. R. charged with having communicated with Soviet agents.

Manchuli, Aug. 8.—It is reported that Mongolian young partisans in the district of Koronbail have started activities to threaten the rear of the Chinese troops.

Shanghai, Aug, 9.—K. Yoshizawa has returned here from Tokyo.

Manchuli, Aug, 9.—31 Soviet Russians brought here by the police have crossed the border safely.

Manchuli, Aug. 9.—Chu Shao-yang has been instructed by Nanking to postpone his withdrawal from Manchuli.

Harbin, Aug. 9.—A freight train from Pogranichinaya was derailed near Harbin this morning.

Peiping, Aug. 10.—The Peiping branch of the Dalbank has been instructed from Moscow to close its doors.

Nanking, Aug. 11.—Total subscriptions to the disbandment loan by Chinese emigrants abroad amount to almost $10,000,000.

Nanking, Aug. 11.—A drastic punitive is to be launched against bandits throughout the country Aug. 15 as a result of a meeting held in Shanghai between Chiang Kai-shek and superintendents of various army disbandment districts.

Manchuli, Aug. 11.—Soviet Russians sent here from Harbin have heen ordered to turn on the grounds that as the border is blocked, they cannot be allowed to pass the frontier.

Harbin, Aug. 11.—Out of 160 Soviet Russians arrested here, 30 have been sent to Manchuli under military escort and 30 have been imprisoned.

Manchuli, Aug. 12.—A clash occurred early this morning on the frontier between the Chinese and Soviet troops on the frontier.

Harbin, Aug. 12.—It has been decided that Chu Shao-yang will henceforth undertake single-handed negotiations with Soviet delegates.

Nanking, Aug. 13,—Chiang Kai-shek has returned here from Shanghai.

Nanking, Aug. 13.—She National Government has issued a mandate for the arrest of Huang Shao-hsiung, leader of the Kwangsi faction.

Nanking, Aug. 13.—The official reply of Great Britain to China's note on the abolition of extrality has been received.

Harbin, Aug. 13.—Liu Hsing, representative of Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by representatives of the Fengtien and Kirin troops arrived here this morning.

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Fraud Case Against Manager of British Firm Continues Here

The case brought by Gen. Yang Chun-chang in the British Supreme Court here against H. T. W. Wade, manager of Brandt and Rogers, for Tls. 90,000 damages for negligence or fraudulent misrepresentation, had several hearings last week before Judge King, and has been adjourned *Sine die* to enable the defence to bring in evidence from Captain Bishop, in whose command the vessel involved in the case left Shanghai.

General Yang's claim, as already noted in the *Review*, is for damages to his steamer the *An Lan* owing to failure to register as a French vessel, registration which defendant Wade is said to have falsely represented he would secure for him. Owing to her failure to have foreign registration and a foreign flag, she was seized by the Wuhan authorities last year.

Gen. Yang states that he paid Wade $500 per month for his services. Under cross-examination, witness admitted that he never gave any thought to whether or not the vessel could be legally registered as French. He knew nothing of French law, though he had been told that a French captain was necessary for a French boat. He asserted that out of his $500 monthly he had paid $300 to another foreigner and $100 to a Chinese.

J. A. Berthet, a French citizen, testified that he had endeavored to obtain French registration for the vessel, upon Wade's promising him $300 monthly for his services. Herthet had claimed at the Consulate to be part owner of the vessel, in order to obtain registration there.

Graf Zeppelin Starts on World Tour

The Graf Zeppelin, which recently returned to Germany after a successful trip to America, left its hangars at Friedrichsafen. Germany, on Thursday morning at 5 a. m, for the first leg of its round-the-world journey. It will make its initial stop at Tokio. The ship is sailing via Berlin and Stockholm to Leningrad, where the further route will depend on the available weather reports. It is probable, however, that the air liner will follow the arctic circle as closely as possible.

The entire distance of the first part of the journey, taken by this short arcttic circle route, will be about 5,000 miles and will require approximately 150 hours. The zeppelin is carrying 20 passengers and a huge mail. There is no cargo. The officers of the ship are bringing a bust of the late Baron von Huenefeldt, famous German ace, which is intended as a gift for the Emperor of Japan.

Tremendous public interest in the arrival of the Graf Zepp has been aroused in Japan. A splendid reception is being planned for the ship and every precaution has been taken to assist the flyers in making a safe landing. The Japanese navy announces that it is prepared to render full assistance in case any accident occurs while the airship is in the neighborhod of Japanese waters.

Murderous Attack Upon Chinese Girl Here

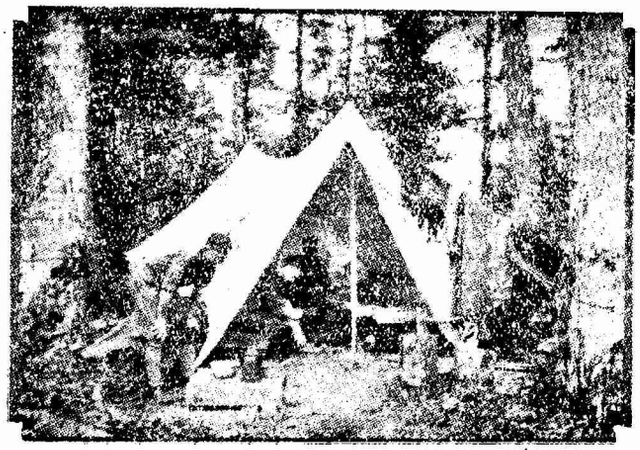
A horrible incident occurred at the new Cathay Hotel early on Saturday morning, August 10, when a young Chinese girl was stabbed and gashed about the face and body with a pair of scissors. It is doubtful that she will recover from her injuries.

The report is that a Chinese watchman employed at the place enticed her into a room there at about 2 a.m., and attempted to assault her. Failing, he is said to have stabbed her ferociously with the scissors, then dragging her to a small recess and leaving her there, going to sleep himself. About six a.m. the man who is suspected told another watchman that there was a body on the third floor. The girl was found and taken to hospital, while the suspect is being held by the police awaiting the outcome of her wounds.

Soviet Plane Flying From Moscow To New York via Alaska

A Soviet plane, *Land of the Soviets*, which left Moscow August 8 on a flight to New York via Alaska, arrived at Krasnoyarsk in Eastern Siberia on August 11. It is piloted by M. Chestiakov, who flew to Tokyo from Moscow in 1927, and is said to be one of the Russian airmen who flew to Shanghai a few years ago. It is reported that if the present flight is successful, an airline may be established between Moscow and the American Pacific Coast in 1931.

American aviation circles are giving their assistancein the present flight.



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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official). Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.—The Law of Obligations, to form the second book of the Chinese Civil Code, is shortly to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for approval.—The Control Yuan is to be formally inaugurated September 1.—The Ministry of Communications is to inaugurate a passenger and freight service on the Nanking-Shanghai air mail line.—At the 5th session of the Disbandment Enforcement Conference a scheme for the employment of disbanded officers and soldiers was adopted.—T. V. Soong today submitted his resignation to the State Council.—The Publicity Department of the Central Party Headquarters has issued a manifesto calling on the people for cooperation in military disbandment.—It said that a number of Soviet employees of the C. E. R. have been reinstated in their positions,—The authorities in Kirin report that Chinese Communists under the leadership of Wang Peihsiang are engaged in pro-Soviet activities.—An indecisive battle between the Communists and Government forces occurred yesterday in the outskirts of Lungyen from which the Communists are now retreating.—The closing ceremonies of the Disbandment Enforcement Conference are to be held today.—Mr. Okumoto, Japanese Consul in Nanking, has been transferred to Liverpool.—Koo Wu-wui, Manager of the Great World Amusement Park in Nanking, has been arrested for refusal to permit an anti-Soviet mass meeting in the park.—A battle is said to be going on between Kweichow Provincial Forces and the rebel leader, Chow Hsi-chen.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.—All armoured trains in the country are to be organized into five groups in order to facilitate control.—Yang Shu-chwang, Chairman of the Fukien Government, has summoned a meeting of military commanders to discuss the suppression of the Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung.—The Executive Yuan decided yesterday to petition the State Council to appoint a High Commissioner to assume full charge of the campaign against the Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung.—The No. 2 bridge over the Yungtung River has collapsed.—Chu Shao-yang, authorized to enter into formal negotiations with the Soviet authorities, has arrived at Harbin.—The Ministry of Education will shortly establish a Mongolian and Tibetan Educational Affairs Department.—Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Shanghai this morning.—The Ministry of Communication is preparing a scheme for the improvement of the embankment of the Yangtze River.—The military expenses of the Government during the period of disbandment are to be $18,840,000 per month.—With reference to the Sino-Russian dispute, the National Government has sent a telegram to the various Powers signatory to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.—Wu Lhih-yu, Acting Mayor of the Special Municipality of Tsingtao, has been instructed by Chiang Kai-shek to hand over the administration of the city to Ma Fu-hsiang.

Thursday, August 8.—The Canton branch of the General Treasury is to be responsible for the payment of maintenance expenses for the Provincial Forces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien.—Railway authorities are planning to resume normal service on the Lung-Hai line and all available rolling stock has been ordered returned immediately.—The Central Political Council has adopted a general policy governing the control of Government shipping and navigation.—According to a Changsha message a detachment of Hunan Provincial Forces has advanced to Yunghun to round up the Communists under Ho Lung.—A public association for the support of the Government policy toward Soviet Russia has been organized in Harbin.—Troop disbandment in the Three Eastern Provinces, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow is to be temporarily postponed.—Soviet Authorities of the Amur region in Siberia have received instructions to release the crews and passengers of nine Chinese merchantmen which have been detained there.—Minister Chu Shao-yang at Manchuli has reported his meeting with M. Melinikoff, the Soviet Consul General.—One-half of the troops of the 3rd Group Army are to be disbanded, permitting the retention of only seven to nine Divisions.—Commercial circles in Shanghai support T. V. Soong's demand for the adoption of the budget system.—A brigade of Kiangsi forces under Li Wen-teh is now heading for Shanfang to attack the Communists in the rear.—The Provincial Department of Commerce and Industry has decided to construct three model factories in Shantung.—The flood situation in the North has become unusually grave.

Friday, Aug. 9.—A Judicial Reform Conference is shortly to be convened under auspices of the Ministry of Judicial

Administration.—Discussions have been resumed for the conclusion of a Sino-Polish Treaty.—The 6th Division under Fong Cheh is being transferred from Northern Kiangsu to the southern bank of the Yangtze.—French claims arising out of the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927 have been settled by the Sino-French Commission.—It is reported that White Russians are conducting secret activities on the Sino-Russian border.—The Legislative Yuan has adopted a set of regulations governing the organization and functions of the Supreme Court of China.—The National Government has telegraphed T. V. Soong urging him to withdraw his resignation and return to the Capital.—The entire region around Yangchun is now flooded.—Here after no executive Committee of any branch Party Headquarters shall be allowed to resign en bloc.—According to reports, Communist forces under Chu Teh and Mao Chen-tung are being besieged in Lungyen by the combined provincial Forces of Fukien, Kiangsi and Kwangtung.—Minister of Railways Sun Fo has arrived at Tsingtao accompanied by a score of secretaries.

Saturday Aug 10.—A program for the improvement of civil administration in Mongolia and Tibet has been formulated by the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee.—Yen Hsi-shan has tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government....$20,000 is being remitted to Hopei for the relief of flood sufferers.—The sending out of experienced judges on circuit is being considered by the Ministry of Judicial Administration.—Wan Fu-lin, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Government, reports that of 10 Chinese merchantmen detained by the Soviet authorities since the C.E.R. dispute, only two have been released.—300 Chinese merchants arrested in Khabarovak and Blagoventchensk have been released.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that several hundred Chinese merchants in Russian Amur have been arrested by the Soviet authorities.—Martial law is in force at the main station and along the C.E.R. line.—A law adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Yuan safeguards members of the Control Yuan in the exercise of their duties.—In accordance with a request of the German Consul 39 Soviet Communists under arrest in Harbin were permitted to be interviewed yesterday by the German official.—The suspension of preliminary negotiations with the Soviet Government in Manchuli is not regarded as serious in official circles.

Sunday and Monday, Aug. 11 and 12.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed the Chinese minister in Berlin to call the attention of the German government to the treatment of Chinese citizens in Russia and the need for their protection.—Reports of renewed demonstrations by Soviet troops across the border have reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—C.T. Wang and Mrs. Wang entertained U.S. Congressman L. C. Dyer at tiffin today. The State Council has ordered that no party members be arrested without the regular procedure's being taken by the responsible judicial authorities.—Shang Chen, chairman of the Hopei Government has been appointed Yen Hsishan's successor as chairman of the Shansi Government.—Tang Seng-chi, Commander of the 5th Route Army has petitioned the Central Disbandment Committee for the abolition of his headquarters. Village cooperative societies are to be established in Shansi.—It has been reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that about 1600 Chinese in Siberia are awaiting transportation access the border into Kirin.—The reorganization and disbandment program is to be completed in two periods of three months each.—The State Council has ordered the launching of a nation-wide bandit-suppression campaign to be participated in by the various provincial forces and to be completed within three months.—The provincial reconstruction department of Anhwei has devised a scheme for the development of sericulture.—All Soviet members of the administration of the C.E.R. and all workmen who are on strike have been ordered to leave Manchuria within the next 24 hours.—The reply of the United States to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' note on the question of extrality has been received.—Negotiations for the rendition of the Belgian Concession in Tientsin have been resumed.—T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, announces his readiness to resume office in view of the Government's assurance that the budget system will be enforced.

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The National City Bank of New York		New Stock		395	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1,	1960	100	6.00
Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	87¼	5.40
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	90½	7.30
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1,	1956	105⅞	6.52
City of Budapest	6	June 1,	1962	76	8.10
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		82	4.88
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy	5	Jan. 1,	2000	75	6.69
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	87	7.14
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1,	1947	94¼	5.52
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	91½	6.65
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1,	1942	82	7.72
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92¼	6.58
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	61	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1,	1942	104⅛	5.54
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	103⅜	5.26
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1,	1958	86¾	6.53
French Government	7	Dec. 1,	1949	109¼	6.19
German Government	7	Oct. 15,	1949	105⅞	6.47
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15,	1960	82½	7.45
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15,	1938	85¾	8.28
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1,	1948	91	6.85
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1,	1968	82	7.43
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83⅞	7.62
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1,	1951	95⅛	7.45
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	100	6.50
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	87⅞	7.54
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	92	6.60
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	89	6.34
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15,	1952	102⅞	5.77
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	94(bid)	7.28
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1,	1960	85¾	7.15
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	99¾	6.02
Republic of Panama	5	May 15,	1963	90⅞	5.60
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1,	1968	83	7.33
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	91½	6.72
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	91	7.43
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	92¼	7.21
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88¼	7.02
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1,	1937	102	5.17
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	87	7.16
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		84⅞	7.07
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)		81⅜	7.37
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		35⅛	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		93	6.45
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum.)		Common Stock		71¾	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock		110⅜	3.62
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock		65⅜	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		64	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		96	7.29
General Motors Corp. (New)		Common Stock		70¼	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		54⅛	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		237	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		60⅛	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		38⅞	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock		92⅞	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock		90¼	3.32
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		133⅜	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 14th, August 1929

Silver:—There have been but the minimum of variations in the price of Bar Silver since last week. The quotations on the 8th inst. were 24⅛d. for spot and 24⅜d. forward, and to-day are $24\frac{5}{16}$d. and $24\frac{7}{16}$d. respectively.

The position Shanghai holds with its heavy stocks and with but small demand from other countries creates the belief that the future course of silver may be governed by affairs in China.

Exchange:—We have passed through a very quiet week, commencing with business in T/T on London for merchants at 2/43/8d. and on New York at G. $57¾. On the 9th inst the market became firmer on reports of the breakdown of pourparlers between Russia and China and further political complications: selling rates of $2/4\frac{9}{16}$d. and G. $57¼ respectively were freely offered. The Gold Bar which had reached its highest at 401.60 feel back to around 395. Subsequently on the 10th a steady market obtained, but with very little actual business. On the 12th a slightly easier feeling prevailed. Yesterday, the 13th inst. the best merchant rates obtainable for T/T on London were 2/4½d. and 57⅝ for G. Dollars on New York and to-day we have a steadier market again, with firmish tendency.

Our rates at closing are: T/T on London $2/4\frac{9}{16}$d., on New York $57\frac{1}{16}$, and Yen 80¾.

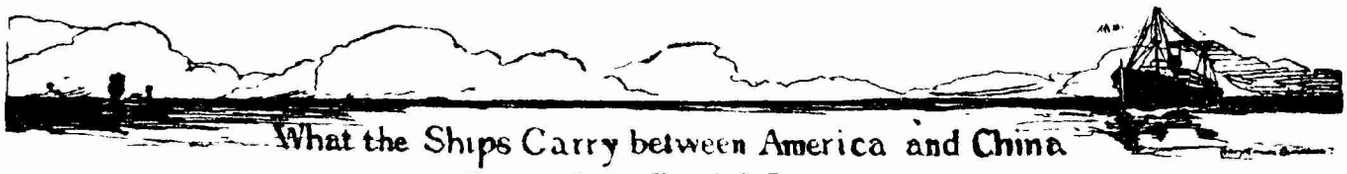
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 90,406,000 a decrease of Tls. 749,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... 127,820,000 an increase of $ 810,000
Estimated value Tls. 182,436,000 as against Tls. 118,190,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday August 8th	Friday August 9th	Saturday August 10th	Monday August 12th	Tuesday August 13th	Wed., August 14th
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4.240	2/4¼	2/4	2/4¼	2/4½	2/4¼	2/4¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$	$2/4\frac{1}{16}$	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$	$2/4\frac{5}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	$2/4\frac{7}{16}$	$2/4\frac{3}{16}$	$2/4\frac{7}{16}$	$2/4\frac{7}{16}$	$2/4\frac{7}{16}$	$2/4\frac{7}{16}$
T/T India	158.310	158½	157	158½	158½	158½	158½
T/T France	1,457.800	1460	1445	1460	1460	1460	1460
T/T On N.Y. Demand	57.015	57⅛ 57¼	56½ 56⅜	57 57⅛	57 57⅛	57 57⅛	57 57⅛
T/T Hamburg R. M.		239½	237½	239½	239½	239½	239½
T/T H'kong	83.510	83⅜	83¾	83⅝	83½	83½	83⅝
T/T Japan	79 875	82¼	83	82	82	82	82
T/T Batavia	142.110	142¼	141	142½	142½	142½	142½
T/T Straits	98 450	98½	99¼	98½	98½	98½	98½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/5.930	2/6	2/5¾	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/6⅛	2/5⅞	2/6⅛	2/6⅛	2/6⅛	2/6⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/6.301	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$	$2/6\frac{1}{16}$	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$	$2/6\frac{5}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,540.000	1545	1525	1545	1545	1545	1545
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	60.035	60⅛	59½	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	60⅝	60	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24¼	$24\frac{3}{16}$	24¼	24¼	$24\frac{3}{16}$	$24\frac{3}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.52½	52¾	G.$.52⅞	G.$.52⅞	G.$.52½	G.$.52½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls 401.50	Tls 396.20	Tls. 393.00	Tls. 396.70	Tls. 397.10	Tls. 394.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.0	111.00	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.80	71.7875	71.8125	71.80	71.825	71.8125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1½%	1½%	1½%	2½%	2%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.98
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.84¾
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	5½%	Bombay on London	T/T $1/5\frac{25}{32}$
,, 4 ,,	5⅝%	Hongkong on London	T/T $1/11\frac{1}{16}$
,, 6 ,,	5¾%	Kobe on London	T/T $1/11\frac{5}{32}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; B.s.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Avg. Customs Rate Tls. 1.56 equal Gold $1

TAIYANG, June 4.
To U. S. of America.

Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	Pls.	2,016

KERSTEN MILES, June 6.
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft	4,013,386
Merchantable	Sup. ft.	1,253,847

GOLDEN TIDE, June 14.
From U. S. of America.

Asphalt	Pls.	3,887
Gasolene, in bulk	Galls	53,400
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	450,000
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	416

GOLDEN HORN, June 15.
To U. S. of America.

Hats, Buntal Fibre	Pcs.	9,600
Hemp	,,	3,600

JAVANESE PRINCE, June 15.
To U. S. of America.

Bristles	Pls.	150
Oil, Wood	,,	13,529
Wool, Sheep's	,,	500

KENDAL CASTLE, June 17.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Suitings, Yarn-dyed	Yds	1,430
Asphalt	Pls.	1,761
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	184
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,784
Cigarettes	Mille	52,500
Machines, Sewing	Pcs	65
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	83,554

TAIAN MARU, June 17.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 25 Pls	89
Asbestos Metallic Packing	,,	4
Asphalt	,,	223
Coffee	,,	23
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	4
Leather, Patent	,,	1
Cigarettes	Mille	2,190
Motor-cars	Pcs.	14

PATRICK HENRY, June 18.
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,726
Iron Defective Wire	,,	541
Cotton, Raw:		
American	Bls. 4,952	,, 17,291
Carbon Black	,,	56
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,211
Cigars	Mille	1
Cigarettes	,,	45,000
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	36,885
Motor-cars Accessories	Hk.Tls.	11,327

SPRINGBANK, June 20.
From U. S. of America.

Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	679
Steel Plate Cuttings	,,	3,373
Bleaching Powder	,,	18
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,648
Wax, Paraffin	,,	421
Cigarettes	Mille	2,500

SHIDZUOKA MARU, June 20.
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White	Bls. 115 Pls.	113
Bristles, Black	,,	50
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	15

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, June 20.
To U S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dopions, Shanghai	Bls. 130 Pls.	129.90
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls. 306 ,,	204.46
White, Tsingtao	Bls. 5 ,,	5.04
Silk Waste, Refuse:		
Chefoo, etc.	Bls. 49 ,,	164.68
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	9.41
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	6.11
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	7.85
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	31
Scented Foochow	,,	3
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Brassware	,,	60
Chinaware	,,	10
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	2,704
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	625
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	252
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	37
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	814
Oil, Groundnut	,,	108
Wool, Sheep's	,,	558
Hair, Human	,,	20
Skins, Weasel, Untanned	Pcs	5,180
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	1,300
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	15,765
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned	,,	2,453

GOLDEN WALL, June 21.
From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, Mineral, in bulk	Galls	58,200
Gasolene, Mineral, in Case	,,	89,980
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	10,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	41,052
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	1,704

PRESIDENT HARRISON, June 25.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:		
Striped, Dyed	Pcs.	385
Cotton Voile, White	Yds.	1,866
Cotton Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	18
Cotton Socks, not Raised	,,	2
Brass Screws	,,	2
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	7
Iron Pipes Fittings	,,	5

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) August 14.
Market Firm Business Done 4,096,730 Shares

STOCK	Monday July 15	Monday Aug. 12	Tuesday Aug. 13
Alleghany Corporation	50	50⅜	50⅜
Allied Chemical	333	316	326
American Can	164¼	164	163¼
American Commonwealths Power "A"	20	29	29⅛
American Rolling Mill	130	124	127⅛
American Smelting	105½	116⅛	116½
American Tel. & Tel.	249⅛	279½	281
American Tobacco "B"	181½	193½	192
American Waterworks	—	138½	137½
Anaconda Copper	111⅜	118¾	121½
Armour & Co. "A"	12	10½	10¾
Atlantic Refining	67⅝	65⅜	65
Baltimore & Ohio	133½	131½	131¾
Bank of Montreal	355	350	356
Bethlehem Steel	115⅝	123¼	126
Calumet & Hecla	39⅞	44¾	45¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	249	228	227¼
Chicago Northwestern	95¼	90	89¾
Chrysler	70	71	70⅜
Columbia Gas & Electric	—	90½	94¾
Columbia Graphaphone	65⅜	65¼	64¼
Consolidated Gas of New York	145½	158¼	163½
Corn Products	105⅝	98	97
Coty Inc.	62¼	55	54¾
Davison Chemical	53	48	47⅞
Drug Inc.	—	112	112¾
Dry Docks	18	Unq	Unq
DuPont de Nemours Co.	186	190	190
Electric Bond & Share	130	139¼	137
Erie Railway	85	82⅛	83½
General Electric	343	379½	388¾
General Food	—	68⅞	69⅞
General Motors	71⅛	70	70¼
General Railway Signal	118½	113	114⅛
Gold Dust	68½	60½	61¼
Goodrich Rubber	79¼	74¼	73⅜
Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.	119⅛	109½	109½
Granby Consolidated	77⅝	80	80¾
Haygart Corporation	66	67½	66
International Cement	80	77	76¾
International Harvester	116	120	120⅞
International Nickel (Com)	49⅝	52¼	52
International Printers Ink	52	52	52½
International Products (Com.)	9	7½	mutl.
Johns Manville	187	183	182½
Kelvinator	15½	15⅜	15¾
Kennecott Copper	Unq	86⅞	86½
Lambert Co.	—	139⅛	138
Lehigh Valley	96⅞	80⅞	Unq
Liggett & Myers, "B"	90	90	92
Mack Trucks	97	97½	96¾
Madison Square Garden	18	17⅝	17⅝
Missouri Pacific (Com)	100½	92	92⅝
Montgomery Ward	121½	112⅝	114½
Nevada Consolidated Copper	43⅛	46¼	48
New York Central	237	233½	234½
Northern Pacific Railway	114⅞	108½	108
Packard Motor Car (Com)	130½	138½	137⅝
Paramount Famous Lasky	66	67½	70
Pennsylvania Railroad	97¼	93½	92⅞
Pennroad Corporation	22⅞	26¾	29⅜
Phillips Petroleum	36⅛	36¾	37
Radio Corp. of America (Com)	79½	85⅛	82¼
Reading Railway	124	121	121
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	56⅛	55½	55⅝
Rock Island Railway	139⅛	137	137
Shell Union	26½	26	26¾
Simmons Co.	114½	118	124
Southern Pacific Railway	143	mutl.	140¼
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	133	135	137⅛
Standard Oil of New Jersey	56¾	59¾	60⅛
Standard Oil of New York	38⅝	39	38⅞
Texas Corporation	61¼	62	61⅜
Texas Gulf Sulphur	71⅝	70¼	70⅝
Timken Roller Bearing	106⅜	100¾	101⅞
Union Carbide & Carbon	124	118½	118
Union Pacific Railrway	269	267	280
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	187	180	181
U. S. Leather "A"	Unq	32	32½
United States Realty & Improvement	87¾	86¼	76
United States Steel	198½	229⅝	237
Vacuum Oil	119⅝	Unq	117
Vanadium	93¼	80⅛	82½
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	31⅝	31	30¾
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	193	230⅞	234
Willys Overland	25¼	23⅞	23
Wright Aeronautical	134	124¾	127
CALL MONEY	12%	8%	7%

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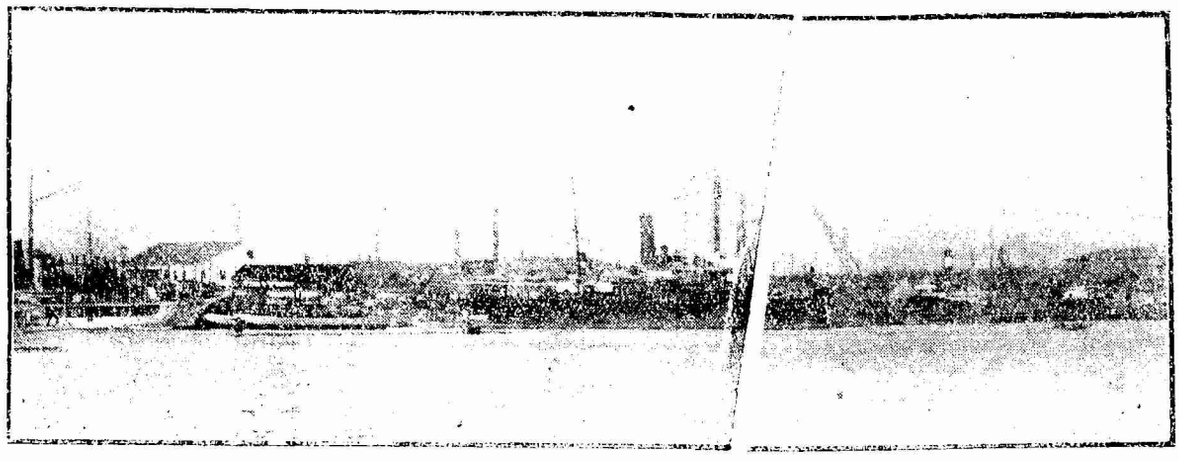
Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock	502- „	70- „	60- „	23- „

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons,



49-644

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-k'a-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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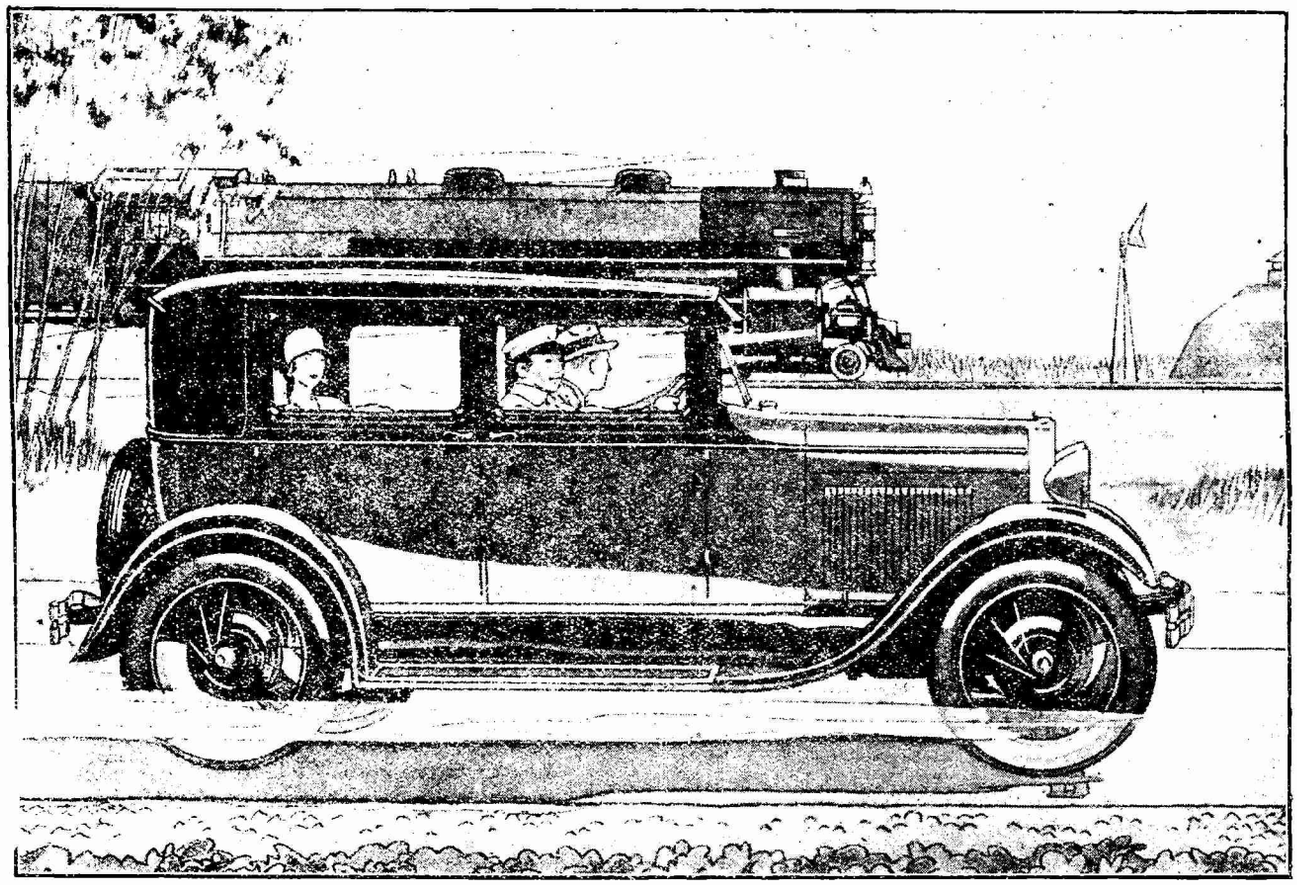

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